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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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MANAGER OUTLINES DAIRY PRODUCTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Dec 82 p 8

[Text] The Animal and Fisheries Development Corporation has, during the 1974 (E. C.) production year, turned out 10,587,170 litres of pasteurized milk, 159,430 kilos of butter as well as 56,900 kilos and 78,239 kilos of hard and soft cheese respectively. All of the products were distributed during the same year.

This was revealed by Comrade Fana Wolde Giorgis, general manager of the corporation, during an interview. He said that about 341,371 litres of non-pasteurized milk were produced and distributed in Makale, Jimma and Gondar. In addition, about 5.6 million eggs were produced during the year and these have more or less satisfied the local demand.

The manager said that the Corporation produced 71,000 broilers and that 42,000 live animals were exported. The abattoir under the Corporation, located in Debre Zeit, on the average handles from 80-100 cattle per day.

He explained that the Meat Development Enterprise under the Corporation has pre-fattening ranches where cattle are kept for some time. Then they are taken to feed lots where they stay for 90 days before being slaughtered. The ranches are located in Dinkiti, Bale. Other ranches are being established in Negele and Yabello, Sidamo Region.

The manager said that the dairy farms are scattered in various places and that this has brought about problems of management and poor performance. So far the dairy farms have been purchasing hay from peasants and producers' co-operatives. Hence the cost of production of dairy products is high. In order to overcome this problem, we have to have sufficient area of land where we can produce our own hay thereby decreasing the cost of production. The funds for the expansion of dairy farms must also be available. Furthermore, the selling price of milk is far below the production cost, a phenomenon affecting the income of the Corporation, he noted.

Comrade Fana stated that the per capita milk consumption of the country is low. Productivity of milk must be increased. The availability of land and funds is an imperative for the satisfaction of this condition. This is true as well in the case of the expansion of ranches in the country. If envisaged plans are implemented under these conditions there is a potential of alleviating the existing situation, he concluded.

AMBASSADOR NOTES GROWING ETHIO-BULGARIAN RELATIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] A volume of trade exchange valued at 12 million birr was realized in the 1974 Ethiopian Calendar Year in the effort to expand and strengthen trade relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the Bulgarian People's Republic following the Third Session of the Joint Commission of the two countries on economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation.

This was revealed by Comrade Dr. Ashagre Yigletu, Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to Bulgaria and COPWE Central Committee member, at a press conference he gave at the Ghion Hotel yesterday in connection with the implementation of the agreements reached by the Third Session of the Joint Commission of the two countries and the accords reached during the Fourth Session held here recently as well as the implementation of these accords up to now.

Comrade Dr. Ashagre pointed out that agreement were reached by the two sides at the Fourth Session on the continuation of the previous agreements while at the same time it was agreed to expand new fields of cooperation.

Explaining that the agreements are based on the close friendly relations and mutual understanding existing between the two countries, Comrade Dr. Ashagre noted that in addition to agricultural and industrial cooperation, useful results have been scored in the area of education and other related fields.

Comrade Dr. Ashagre emphasized that reliable conditions have been devised by the two sides to expand the trade exchange sector based on the rapid growth of trade between the two friendly countries particularly after the Third Session of the Joint-Commission.

Comrade Dr. Ashagre also made note of the fact that Ethiopian delegations have gained useful knowledge and broader experience from their Bulgarian counterparts during their working tours to Bulgaria as regards such fields as education, tourism, transport, research in educational institutions, and plan preparation and implementation.

The Ethiopian Ambassador to Bulgaria further noted that Bulgaria's assistance to Socialist Ethiopia is mostly in the educational field, and added that there are over 300 Ethiopian students enrolled in higher institutions of learning in Bulgaria. These students, he said, receive education in agriculture, engineering, medicine, physical training, tourism and education.

Comrade Dr. Ashagre stated that the relations between the two countries were further strengthened and developed following the signing of agreements identifying further areas of co-operation when Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, visited Bulgaria.

The establishment of the office of the embassy of Socialist Ethiopia a year and half ago in Bulgaria has created conditions whereby the party, government and people of Bulgaria would be able to have a better picture of the Ethiopian Revolution. The Bulgarian-Ethiopian Friendship Committee has also created an appropriate forum in popularising and making known the Ethiopian Revolution, Comrade Dr. Ashagre said.

With the establishment of the embassy's office members of the Bulgarian branch of REYA in Europe were able to readily acquire publications and thereby enhance their participation in the revolutionary process, Comrade Dr. Ashagre said.

Comrade Dr. Ashagre also elaborated on the benefits that Socialist Ethiopia could derive from the experiences accumulated by Bulgaria in the agricultural sector.

CSO: 3400/515

REGIME DENIES NERVE GAS USE IN HORN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 15 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Baseless Allegation"]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Socialist Ethiopia has described as a preposterous lie the wild allegation recently made by US officials that Ethiopia has been using nerve gas in a certain locality within its territory. The Ministry said that the allegation was designed to cover up the guilty conscience of the US which is well known for its atrocities against humanity, particularly against people of black and Asian origin, since its very existence as an independent state. While categorically denying Washington's wild allegation, the Ministry said that the US, which is the confirmed violator of human rights in almost all the continents, the leading producer of all types of weapons of mass destruction including nerve gas, chemical weapons and the neutron bomb and the first and only country that used atomic weapon against millions of innocent civilians, is the one country that is least qualified to give lessons to others on human rights and morality.

Judging by the statements made by spokesmen for the American Administration, the fitting of the US Army with the latest types of chemical warfare is to be carried out in a manner so as to enable the United States to conduct an all-out war anywhere in the world. According to statistics, the United States possesses today the most powerful arsenal of chemical warfare. Its bulwark consists of more than 55,000 tons of highly toxic nerve gas and 150,000 tons or more than three million pieces of chemical ammunition. Scientists estimate that this amount is sufficient to annihilate the whole of mankind several times over. As if not satisfied with this arsenal, it has started the production of a new type of chemical ammunition, binary nerve gas.

Washington's chemical rearmament programme to further increase the already huge stockpiles of toxic agents including the development of a new generation of chemical weapons, not only confirms the intention by the Pentagon to engage in a chemical warfare, but also Washington's new step along the perilous path of stockpiling the barbarous means of massive annihilation.

The United States has already used chemical weapons in Vietnam. Millions of hectares of fields and forests in that heroic country were sprayed with defoliants. Such bacteriological warfare was conducted against flora, fauna and human beings in Cuba. The US has been supplying, among others, the racist South African regime with chemical weapons for use against the black population.

With a shameful record of aggression, intervention, blackmail and terrorism, the US Administration has been concocting lies after lies to defame progressive governments all over the world. The Reagan Administration's record for fabricating lies is well known to progressive and democratic forces everywhere. The latest lie by responsible officials of the US Administration smacks of a sinister motive. One cannot help wondering whether it is a finesse move to introduce chemical weapons into the Horn of Africa. There is no other explanation for this slanderous campaign against Socialist Ethiopia--a country committed to live in peace and social progress.

As the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out, under the pretext of the so-called "communist threat", the extremely right-wing Reagan Administration, dictated by the military-industrial complex, is threatening to kindle a major worldwide conflagration. The latest wild allegations directed against Ethiopia and other peace-loving nations must be seen in this light.

To quote the Ministry's statement: "Such fabrications put relations between the two countries in serious jeopardy. We therefore call on the United States to put a halt once and for all to its congenital practice of churning out lies after lies in order to placate its conscience".

This is not the first time that Socialist Ethiopia had to tell Washington not to meddle in its internal affairs or to engage in slanderous campaigns against this peace-loving country. Ethiopia's pronouncements have to be taken seriously.

CSO: 3400/515

BRIEFS

MENESIBU FEEDER ROAD COMPLETED--Nekempte (ENA)--Peasants of Menesibu district in Gimbe province Wollega region, recently completed a 64-km long feeder road which joins the main town of the district with the area along the banks of Abay River. The road, which is already operational, was carried out in a work campaign, according to the chairman of the peasants' association, Comrade Boljira Daba. In a similar development, peasants of Wayutuka district in the same region also maintained a 23 km long road stretching from Boneya to Harjo town, the district administration office disclosed. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 14 Dec 82 p 3]

CSO: 3400/515

STUDENT LEADERSHIP DENOUNCED FOR ACTIVISM

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Dec 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Their True Colours..."]

[Text]

THE challenge to the anti-government students from their own fellow students and workers of the universities is unprecedented. In the past, students used to speak with one voice on national issues. This used to be the outcome of many days, if not weeks, of deliberations in which the whole student body was invited to participate. After the deliberations, votes were taken on the relevant issues affecting students' or the nation's welfare. Unfortunately, however, this system has eluded the current leadership of the NUGS.

The procedures that have been followed by the present NUGS leadership show a tendency of the leadership to take its own position on vital issues and then use lies, intrigue, and lobbying to get students to accept decisions without a chance to first analyse the substance of the decisions to know the truth.

A few months ago, the NUGS executive decided to hold forums at the varsity campuses where the executive recommended to the students to take a confrontationalist stand against the PNDC on the issue of the 2-year National Service Scheme, even though the executive is fully aware that the 2-year scheme was openly debated by the 3rd Republic Parliament, which duly passed the necessary Act.

Moreover, some members of the present NUGS leadership, who belonged to student church unions, were the very people who made representations to Parliamentarians to press for the adoption of the scheme. So when as NUGS executives they now tried to turn students against the scheme, some students drew their attention to the role they themselves had played to bring the scheme about. Thus exposed, the executive drew back.

INTENTION

In pursuance of its course of intrigue, the NUGS executive a few weeks ago also displayed on the students notice boards copies of an unsigned letter purported to have been snatched from the Castle. The letter was supposed to reveal the intention of the Government to order the closure of the universities so as to deploy students on task force duties. The executive then urged students to go on demonstrations to oppose the task force plan. But some students asked the executive why the letter was unsigned. Again the executive reeled back without an answer.

Just last week, the clique among the NUGS executive produced yet another form of intrigue. The NUGS had assembled at Legon for its Central Committee meeting. Out of the blue, one of the conspirators produced a document purported to be the resignation letter of Chris Aikman to the PNDC Chairman. The conspirators tried to force the Central Committee to take a position in support of the letter against the PNDC even though it was irrelevant to the business for which the committee had assembled. But members of the Central Committee asked how the letter came into the possession of the conspirators when, so far as anyone was aware, it had not reached the PNDC Chairman yet. Again no answer was forthcoming, and the move to get the NUGS to take a position on it was firmly defeated by the majority of the Central Committee.

A crucial question which everyone should ask is: With all the channels made available to the NUGS for unfettered direct contact with the Government, why is the NUGS executive bent on ignoring those channels and rather always seeking to push students against the Government on every issue? Why does the executive choose to team up with the discredited politicians who have oppressed the masses of the people for so long? Why does the executive prefer to go into an alliance with the extremists of the dissolved NDC whom the very members of the executive used to condemn? Why is the NUGS executive so bent on teaming up with some church leaders who have never identified themselves with the problems of the common people? And why is the executive so ready to echo the voices of the external enemies who are up against the people's revolution?

Students must also debate why the NUGS executive has been so unrelenting in its efforts to create issues where there are no issues and to misinform students at all turns just to set them against the revolution. Why does the NUGS executive take this line of misinformation whilst its members are readily granted audience at the Castle and Gonder Barracks any time they want it?

This revolution is for everyone; those who see themselves outside it are the cheats and accomplices of external and internal enemies. The revolutionary process has reached a stage where the PNDC must deal firmly with the likes of the conspirators in the NUGS leadership. Students want to be in the forefront of the revolutionary struggle to create more respectable social conditions for the deprived parents who have sacrificed everything in order that the youth would be better trained to serve their nation and people.

Student leaders who take money from enemies and seek to abuse the intelligence of students must be firmly dealt with.

\$10-MILLION USSR CREDIT FOR GHANA

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 16 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Abigail S. Bonsu]

[Text] **THE USSR is to grant Ghana a credit facility of 7 million Roubles, (about 10 million dollars) under an agreement on economic and technical co-operation signed between the two countries at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning in Accra yesterday.**

The credit facility is to be used to meet the cost of technical assistance and equipment required for a number of uncompleted Soviet-financed projects which were abandoned after the 1966 coup d'etat.

Specific contracts are however to be entered into and agreed upon by the two Governments for each project.

The projects envisaged for financing under the credit facility are Tarkwa Gold Refinery, Tema Machine Building and Power Engineering Centre and Prefabricated Concrete Project.

The rest are geological surveys for cement production and up-dating of a detailed report on the Bu hydro-electric power project.

The Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwey signed on behalf

of the Government of Ghana and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr A. I. Ivanov and Mr M. Kh Saringulian, Economic Counsellor of the USSR Embassy signed on behalf of the Government of the USSR.

Also present were Mrs Ofose-Amash, Principal Secretary for the International Relations Division of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and Mr Kwesi Amoako-Atta, a member of the Economic Review Committee.

CHARCOAL PROJECT OPENED IN CENTRAL REGION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by E. G. K. Deletsa and J. W. Ocran, Abura Patuako]

[Text] **THE first small-scale rural oriented charcoal manufacturing industry in the country has been opened at Abura Patuako in the Central Region.**

The project has been made possible through technical advice given by Techno-Service, an Accra based organisation which provides technical service to the advancement of rural industry.

The project, estimated at about C50,000, would also produce wood-tar and creosote as by-products.

The Secretary for Rural Development and Co-operatives, Mr Kweku Ankomah who cut the tape to declare the project open appealed to the people to encourage their wards to be trained to attain self-reliance in rural industrialisation projects.

Mr Ankomah also announced that 15 crushers will arrive in the country to be distributed to co-operative sugarcane farmers to enable them to produce sugar from sugar canes.

The Secretary emphasised the need for self-reliance and advised against calling on government to provide the basic needs which they themselves could provide through self-help projects.

Earlier, Rev Maclean Agviri Kumi, acting chairman of Accra District Methodist Church, presented to the Abura Patuako Co-operative Charcoal Manufacturers, a chainsaw, hammers and other accessories donated by the Methodist Church of Iowa in the United States of America to the village for the advancement of their attempts to industrialize their rural community.

GREEK FIRM EASES BERTHING PROBLEM AT PORT

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 13 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Douglas Akwasi, Tema]

[Text] **T**WO sets of bollards for tying bigger ships to anchor were yesterday donated to the Ghana Ports Authority by the Tsakos Shipping and Trading Company at a ceremony at the Tema harbour.

Receiving the gifts on behalf of the authority, the Secretary for Transport and Communications, Alhaji Mahama Iddrisu, said at this stage of Ghana's economic development, it was reassuring for the people to know that the country enjoys the support and goodwill of friendly countries, foreign institutions and companies.

He observed that the bollards, which cost the company 10,000 pounds sterling would go a long way to improve berthing facilities at the oil berth and facilitate the delivery of crude oil.

The Secretary for Fuel and Power, Mr Appiah Korang, who was present at the function, recounted the circumstances that gave rise to the need for bollards to accommodate large vessels at the port especially when, early this year, Libya donated 500,000 barrels of crude oil to Ghana.

He said it was found that the bollards at the oil berth had been designed to accommodate tankers measuring up to 650 feet long.

Thus the berthing of modern "super tankers" of 800 feet and

above posed serious problems.

Miss Deborah J. Eleazer, a representative of the company, who presented the gifts, said her company was happy to improve facilities at the port since they were in the shipping and transportation business and using the existing facilities.

CSO: 3400/517

PRESIDENT RATSIRKA'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE

MB031515 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Report on New Year's message by President Ratsiraka]

[Text] The head of state also said we can rejoice over coming together in a united front despite obstacles of all kinds, we can be thankful for the kindness of the almighty who has protected us in our daily lives and in our efforts to achieve the aims of the revolution. Our joy can also be explained politically by the fact that, despite the trials and difficulties created by the poor organization of international economic and financial affairs, a situation which has been exploited by some opportunists and ill-intentioned people in order to disrupt the daily lives of the large masses [words indistinct], the achievements of our revolution are many, and our work has borne fruits. Finally, we can rejoice because, despite the hardships brought about both by natural calamities such as cyclones and by counterrevolutionary sabotage, our revolution did not suffer any setbacks. It marched forward toward national renovation in all aspects.

President Ratsiraka also took the opportunity to thank all the Malagasy people--men and women, old and young--who reaffirmed their confidence in him by electing him for another 7-year term.

He stressed that Madagascar, like all developing countries, will go through difficult times because of the poor management of world economic and financial affairs, as well as deterioration in world trade. Of course, he stressed, we have made great strides, but we have to cope with the numerous responsibilities confronting us if we are to succeed in our daily lives. He added that since the beginning of our revolution we have continued to alleviate the hard effects of the world crisis on the people. As proof, he cited the supply of basic necessities, especially rice and cooking oil. Untiring efforts have been made by the revolutionary authorities in this field. They have already exhorted each and every one to see that productivity in the country is increased.

I will not stop repeating, in my capacity as (?leader) of the Malagasy people, that if all Malagasy people would change their attitude and unite their efforts with the revolutionary authorities, the effects of the international crisis would be lessened, the head of state declared. The revolutionary authorities have waged relentless war against bandits, evil-doers, black-marketeers and

profiteers. They are also leaving no stone unturned to promote harmonious production and to improve the management of national affairs, but these efforts will be in vain if the Malagasy people do not contribute their part and work hand in hand with the revolutionary authorities. In short, the president stated, what we are asking of the Malagasy people is to give us the constant support that will enable us to foil the evil maneuvers of the enemies of the revolution. Furthermore, he said, everyone should do everything to prevent the sordid activities of profiteers of all kinds, who enrich themselves to the detriment of their brothers [words indistinct].

We expect a radical change of attitude by everyone, the head of state continued, [words indistinct]. President Ratsiraka noted that certain people's attitude is getting worse. Every responsible citizen and every good revolutionary should never be content with [words indistinct], but should rather (?initiate) actions to help foil any attempts at sabotage and to encourage productivity in all fields.

President Ratsiraka indicated that the revolutionary authorities are undertaking reorganizations in several fields and called for patriotism on the part of every citizen. He asked for suggestions and proposals in order to keep the revolution on the right path. We shall welcome with joy and pleasure your proposals and advice, which will help us reorganize our national affairs. We have to be united and to sacrifice ourselves for the success of the revolution, the Malagasy head of state stressed, adding that if everybody fully assumes his duty and responsibilities the revolution will grow [word indistinct].

President Ratsiraka also expressed the hope that his compatriots will always strive to improve their lot and wished them success, especially those who have been unfortunate and the sick. Mr Ratsiraka said he shared their misfortune and wished them courage saying that it is through perseverance that one can overcome one's difficulties. His closing words of the night were: a productive, socialist and [word indistinct] Madagascar.

CSO: 3419/370

CAPRIVI LAND DISPUTE CONTINUES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] **MORE** inter-tribal polemic around the Caprivi land dispute has emerged, this time in the form of a statement by Mr SS Mainga who appears to be a spokesman for the Mafwe group.

In a scathing four-page statement, Mr Mainga lashes out at Canu's Director of Information and Publicity Ernest Likando, and defends the traditional claims of Chief Richard Mamili's Mafwe group, as opposed to Chief Joshua Moraliswane's Masubia people, of whom Mr Likando is a member.

Reacting to recent local press reports, Mr Mainga accuses Mr Likando of riding two horses at once — acting as spokesman for the Masubia and for Canu.

Mr Mainga accuses Mr Likando of "dissecting the Mafwe tribe into small tribal quarters" and claiming that the Masubia is the biggest 'tribe' in Caprivi, which, he says is not the case.

Contrary to past claims by Mr Likando, Mr Mainga says Chief Moraliswane was born in Barotseland and Chief

Mamili and his parents in Caprivi.

Addressing himself to the Canu official, he says: "If the Mafwe tribe have decided to be identified as one tribe where do you get the authority to see them as a cluster of small minute different tribes?" Although Mr Likando was once a "freedom fighter", that only does not qualify you to change the history of Caprivi at the eleventh hour to suit the interests of your own ethnic group — the Masubia," Mr Mainga adds.

"You could not cope with Swapo and you are still failing to understand the objectives and policy of Canu."

SKIPPED

The statement goes on to allege that Mr Likando "skipped the country" in fear of hearing that he had failed a course in carpentry. Mr Mainga goes on to mention that Mr Likando has a Standard 5 school education.

Turning to the disputed border demarcation between the two so-called tribal areas, Mr Mainga says: "The question whether there is an original demarcation in Caprivi is indisputable..."

It is also incorrect to blame to the Mafwe group for fighting for boundaries and tribal recognition, as Mr Likando does, according to Mr Mainga. He described this as "a distortion of the true facts."

'ON YOUR KNEES'

Referring to the tribal headquarters of the Masubia, the statement says: "Chief Mamili knows very clearly his place of jurisdiction. For your information you are at Bukalo at the mercy of the Mafwe tribe. You went on your knees and crawled on your stomach when you were asking from Chief Mamili and the then magistrate to transfer your Khuta (headquarters) to the present Bukalo in 1968."

The Masubia's claims for more land afterwards was foreseen by the Mafwe leader at the time and he warned against it then, Mr Mainga says.

Today, as predicted the Masubia were claiming land in addition to that ceded at Bukalo, he added.

Mr Mainga goes on to say to Mr Likando, "Your own Chief Moraliswane had demanded a border between Mafwe and Masubia in 1978 from the honourable Mr Mudge here in Windhoek in the Grand Hotel.

It was Chief Mamili's aim to see the border line clearly demarcated in order to settle the dispute permanently.

"All he wanted done is to see this issue sealed once and for all, to put it more clearly to show people like you Mr Likando who still

deny the existence of the original boundary, where the boundary is and even any peace loving person would like to see this issue coming to an end so that there should be no dispute of this kind in future."

CSO: 3400/514

KAVANGO DETAINEE MYSTERY DEEPENS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Karl Gowaseb]

[Text] OVAMBO

Homeguard members and Special Constables operating under the guise of Koevoet have openly boasted to school children in the Kavango that they have been sent from Ondangwa to 'sort out' the Kavango.

At shops near Nkurenkuru they were overheard as saying that they would 'clean' western Kavango of all Swapo sympathisers.

Hours later, a source who had visited Windhoek earlier, said Black Ovambo Homeguards and Special Constables went on the rampage 17km west of Nkurenkuru allegedly leaving a trail of terror.

A principal of the Simanja Primary School, Mr Eino Mungongi, 50, was allegedly severely beaten up according to our informant. He was allegedly dumped at his house, but picked up later by men in military uniform on Saturday, November 13.

On his return home seven days later, the principal who had lost a good amount of weight and was shaky, alleged to those

close to him that he was kept blindfolded most of the time and did not know where he was held.

BROKEN DOWN

The school principal was allegedly psychologically broken down after his gruelling ordeal. Mr Mungongi had difficulty in communicating with his family.

Academy of Tertiary Education student, Mr Gerhard Kasama and Mr Jafet Hausiku, were both arrested at Mr Mungongi's house. They were picked up a week after his release.

The total number of detainees arrested during November in the Kavango has risen to 27 if the names of the principal and Mr Hausiku are added to those reported so far.

On the December 3 the SWA Territory Force headquarters announced the release of 19 detainees between November 6 and 29.

Police confirmed that they were holding six detainees. One of these, Mr Cosmas Makanga's release was confirmed, two died in detention and it is difficult to establish the whereabouts of three others.

"I am under no obligation to release information on detainees held under AG 9 to the press. If there are complaints, people should lay charges directly at Police stations. Why should they run to the newspapers," Chief of the Police Genl Dolf Gouws said upon inquiry.

Officially 25 detainees are being held of which 22 have been accounted for. Three are held by the Police and 19 by the SWATF.

Numerous attempts have been made by The Advertiser and the Mail Africa Bureau to trace the detainees which have not been accounted for. These number about 12.

Another factor which might have caused the increase in numbers is the use of two names, a home and a christian name by some detainees. They might have been reported to the press by a popular name while detainees could have given their christian names to the Police.

A spokesman for the SWATF said a few days ago that they had no record of a Mr Eino Mungongi, the allegedly disorientated school principal. However, the

spokesman said a Mr Eino Noneware had been detained on October 15 and released on November 13.

He confirmed to the Mail Africa Bureau that Mr Jafet Hausiku had been detained on November 10 and released on November 27.

He said both Mr Noneware and Mr Hausiku had been well treated and taken back to their homes on release.

The press release issued by the SWATF revealed a further contradiction. There was no mention of either of these detainees. Only the name of a detainee called Hausiku Munemi, who was released on November 29, was mentioned.

Another incident which remains unsolved is the issue of an old man, Mr Johanthan Suse Kamina, who disappeared in Kavango during June this year.

According to sources Mr Kamina was allegedly abducted by 'Swapo guerrillas', but when their tracks were followed by people of his village they led to the tracks of an armoured car, which disappeared in the direction of Rundu.

An on-the-spot investigation by the Mail Africa Bureau was fruitless and when SWATF was approached, a spokesman said they had no record of the old man.

CSO: 3400/514

FORMATION OF DAMARA ADMINISTRATION GOING AHEAD DESPITE BOYCOTT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Dec 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

A NEW Damara Administration will be formed in spite of a Damara-DTA boycott of the opening ceremony tomorrow and the sittings of the Legislative Assembly.

The AG's officially authorised representative responsible for the Damara Administration commented yesterday afternoon on a weekend Damara-DTA congress decision to disregard the inauguration ceremony of the Legislative Assembly in Khorixas.

The Damara-DTA two weeks ago lost the ethnic election for a new Damara Legislative Assembly against the former ruling Damara Council, now holding 24 seats to the 16 of the Damara-DTA.

Announcing the decisions of his party's congress this weekend, member of the Ministers' Council Engelhard Christy told newsmen in Windhoek yesterday that the Damara-DTA:

- Finally rejects the inauguration of the new Legislative Assembly.
- Calls for the transfer of all powers of the Damara Administration to

the Central Government.

- And also calls on SA and the Western Five to hasten independence elections in terms of the UN Resolution 435.

Deputy party leader Max Haraseb said at the same new conference it was improper for an election to be held before the public release of the findings of the Government investigation into the Damara Council's administration of public funds.

"We will sit quietly on the sidelines with our people", Mr Haraseb said.

The Damara-DTA congress, which was attended by 250 delegates representing 30 branches, decided it would not allow the party's members to be sworn in by Fred Visagie who will officiate at the inaugural ceremony tomorrow.

The Damara-DTA wanted nothing to do with an ethnic Administration, he added.

Asked why the Damara-DTA participated in the election, Mr Haraseb claimed that the AG Mr Danie Hough, had "forced" its participation.

"We had no choice, we had to participate".

He went on: "At no

stage were we asked if we want an election."

He believed the Damara Council used a lot more than the R3 000 the party claimed to have its disposal for the election, Mr Haraseb said. He declined to say by how much the DTA had funded the Damara-DTA.

Mr Christy concluded by saying "we lost the election for the sake of wanting the Whites to remain here. We were labelled Boers".

Mr Haraseb said the Damara-DTA congress would have made the same decisions had the party won the election.

CLAIMS DENIED THAT KLUE ENLISTED BRITISH 'DOGS OF WAR'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] The SA Defence Force would not comment on Friday on British press reports that withdrawn South African Embassy official Joseph Klue was recruiting former British servicemen to fight in Namibia.

The reports claimed that Mr Klue enlisted men from among Britain's unemployed ex-soldiers with offers of generous pay for stints of up to six months in the South African Army.

They said the "dogs of war" were offered 400 pounds (about R800) per week plus a 5 000 pound (about R10 000) bonus after six months and said serving soldiers close to their demob were approached at Aldershot and Manchester.

The reports quoted a former parachute regiment lance corporal who said he received a mysterious telephone call instructing him to contact the South African Embassy in London if he was interested in making money. He subsequently received a letter from Mr Klue.

The former soldier, who was not named, was quoted as saying: "They told me they had recruited 200 men all over Britain and were 'working' Europe too." Sapa.

CSO: 3400/514

NIGER

'AFP' ON KOUNTCHE SPEECH TO DIPLOMATIC CORPS

AB021103 Paris AFP in French 1419 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Niamey, 31 Dec (AFP)--Head of state of Niger Col Seyni Kountche on Friday expressed the hope that Africans will, thanks to "a spirit of tolerance and the virtues of dialogue," be able to safeguard the OAU which, according to him, is presently threatened.

Addressing the members of the diplomatic corps on the occasion of the presentation of new year wishes, President Kountche hoped that in 1983 "the Namibian people will accede to national sovereignty, that the martyred Palestinian people will finally regain their most fundamental national rights" and that "the abominable policy of racial discrimination (in South Africa), the most serious insult to mankind, should be eradicated forever from the continent."

President Kountche also expressed the satisfaction that is brought about by the "philosophy which underlies the action [word indistinct] in favor of Niger, Africa and the world. We saw in it more than a hint of generosity, a true reformulation of concepts which govern relations between industrialized nations and the Third World countries, a manifestation of conscious and objective solidarity for the just cause of equality and stability in the world."

CSO: 3419/371

REASONS FOR, AGAINST USING IDENTITY CARDS ANALYZED

Calabar THE NIGERIAN CALL in English 1-2 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by Ahaziah Umanah in the column: "Personal Viewpoint Analysis":
"National Identity Cards--Is It Foolproof?"]

[Text] Recently, we have been made to understand that the federal government has awarded contract to the tune of N56.37 million to two foreign companies — Avant Incorporated (USA) and Oplife Corporation of Switzerland, for the purpose of processing and producing national identity cards for Nigerians. More particularly, the firms are to register and issue cards to Nigerians of age 18 and above in 1,532 areas of the country. The data obtained during this registration exercise are to be microfilmed and stored in a computer. The contract is to be consummated and completed within 18 months. On the surface, the above contract and the expected exercises are laudable.

THE NEED FOR NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS: Nigerians could benefit a lot from the owning and bearing of national identity cards as this will help very much in all matters of social, political and economic transactions between citizens, and between citizens and non-citizens on the other hand.

Identity cards are useful in the day to day exchange of goods and information between owners and bearers of these cards either in marketing, crime detection, investigation and prevention, accident identification exercises, fraud prevention and in general, the legitimization of socio-economic and political transactions.

National Identity cards are very useful in tertiary educational planning and administration, birth projections, planning and budgeting, normal economic planning and projections both for short term and long term development projections and processes.

The process of registration of identities helps in the discriminating of potentials,

competencies, pre-occupations and occupations. Certainly, there are compelling needs for carrying out the contracted exercises, if our society were to be a normal one.

However, the snag is that we are far from being a normal society. We are certainly abnormal in most circumstance, that is why we are going to be beset with various problems of implementation of a laudable project.

Problems of Successful Implementation: For Nigeria and the contracting firms, there are going to be numerous initial problems that will most certainly limit if not mar, the success of the national identification registration exercises. These include the following: (i) in Nigeria, birth registration is haphazard to existence.

This is because most children are born in homes, churches, private maternity homes, and least of all hospitals. In all of these delivery centres, non-very poor systems of birth registration exist. Determination of ages and numbers of births become an impossible exercise in Nigeria, therefore the basal data for a successful registration of national identification is at best very poor and in the main, unexisting.

(ii) If the contracting firms are to use register of workers, then they are going to be faced with the problem of ghost and unexisting workers, who because of the endemic corruption of Nigeria, occupy many payroll registers, so as to afford corrupt book makers, the means of collecting monies from tax payers that are due no real persons but certainly due the greedy, the corrupt, the extortionists and white collar criminals.

(iii) Nigeria has no national data base of any kind including the mundane population count data base. Even the just concluded voters' registration exercise, which cover the same age span of 18 years and above, and which may form the working base for the contracting firms that shall produce the identity cards, is at best very unreliable.

The production of these cards, given the confused and unexisting national data base become at best, an exercise for the confounding of the existing national data confusion. I would not be surprised if, in the presentation of an identity card, my great grand father, and many other great grand fathers shall experience the biblical resurrection without the second coming of Jesus Christ.

(iv) There is a practice in Nigeria and other countries known as the sworn declaration of age. This practice as with most other practices in Nigeria, has been most grossly abused by social frauds. In fact, you can find biological parents having a two-seven year age differential with their biological offsprings in the public services of the country.

Since one of the most crucial variable in the national identification card producing and bearing is age, then how reliable shall be the consideration given to this variable given our propensity to distort and corrupt age?

(v) Because we are corruption prone, and also because of our age-old yet historically very reliable system of social stratification, many Nigerians have several to many names. Thus a man may be named Udo-Udo as well as Saviour, and if he is also a Catholic a middle name of Kaamir. This single fellow has three names and may use all three in various circumstances depending upon what he wants and how he wants what he wants. This problem of multiple names and "aliases" shall further complicate the problems of accurately producing for individual bearing, the national identification cards.

(vi) A quick look at our public and private enterprise systems immediately reveal a fluidity of our entrepreneurial systems. Public enterprises as well as private ones experience crib deaths, infant mortalities and sometimes metamorphosis.

The problem of associating, and therefore identifying workers with enterprises become exceptionally frustrating. Added to these are the problems of job mobility, job transiency and positions attrition especially in the public services. These problems shall not make the process of national identity cards production easy and reliable.

(vii) Lastly, if attempts were to be made to attend functionally and therapeutically to the problems mentioned above, then the contract fulfilment period of 18 months appears too short. This then makes me suspect that what we shall get after 18 months shall be at best, what we have now or normally, a further confounding of the worst that we now have and experience.

Given these awesome problems and conditions, should we then abandon the exercise altogether? My answer is not really. We have to begin somewhere. Since we must begin, I make the following suggestions that may help us bring some measures of reliability and authenticity to the identity cards producing and bearing process.

(i) All cards produced should bear owners passport photograph, thumb-print and identification numbers. All numbers should be serially progressive with a local base code.

(ii) Duplicates of these cards must have the same requirements as the originals and loss shall be reproduced from these only on successful production of some or all the data requirements on the original card, for a fee, and after a period of waiting and verification time.

(iii) Cards should be made absolutely non-transferable in all transactional contexts.

(iv) There must be established many other strict conditions for reporting loss/replacement, at least until the anomalous data-base situation improves over time.

(v) Possession of cards should be made a condition for being involved in any and all kinds of social, economic and political transactions by appropriate citizens and permanent residents.

So far so good readers. I wish you a happy week ahead of you.

FURTHER IDEAS REPORTED ON CAUSE OF RELIGIOUS RIOTS

Calabar THE NIGERIAN CALL in English 1-2 Dec 82 p 3

[Editorial in the column "Comment": "Untenable"]

[Text] A respected traditional ruler, Alhaji Ado Bayero, Emir of Kano, is said to have linked the religious disturbances in the country to the ideas imparted to students by foreign teachers.

With due respect to the Emir's exalted position his point is untenable.

Firstly, there is nothing to link the root causes of the disturbances solely to students. On the contrary, the facts are that they originate from non-students and adult religious zealots.

Students have only been known to join in such riots as a matter of habit.

Secondly, talking purely of students, it is impossible to bring up Nigeria's students in a closed shop, cut off from the free universal flow of ideas. It is in fact, undesirable to do so.

It is also contrary to the freedom of religion and thought concept of the country's constitution.

Without prejudice to the findings of the administrative inquiry into the disturbances in some Northern Nigerian cities it must be stated here that the crisis is part of the dialectical process that has characterized religious movements through the ages.

It is only unfortunate that in an era where religious conversion is no longer undertaken under duress, some people have allowed their enthusiasm to run wild.

They should be dealt with as the common criminals which they are.

A scapegoat should not be found in the academic institutions which are the storehouses of the free exchange of ideas.

CSO: 3400/512

FLOUR MILL SITUATION IN COUNTRY DETAILED

Calabar THE NIGERIAN CALL in English 1-2 Dec 82 p 14

[Text] Flour Mills of Nigeria Limited achieved a turnover of N227, 164 million in the year ended 31st March, 1982 as compared to a turnover of N185,404 million in 1981. The chairman of the company, Mr. G. S. Coumantaros told shareholders in Lagos recently.

Mr. Coumantaros noted that while the figures represents an increment of 22.7 per cent over that of previous year, the group's pretax profit fell by 15 per cent to N17.1 million compared with last year N20.1 million.

The decrease he said was due to delay experienced in obtaining approval of price increase for flour products.

The company's net profit after-tax stood at N8,091,000 out of which the board recommended

the payment of a final dividend of 9.7 kobo per share, subject to deduction of the appropriate withholding tax.

The board in order to maintain the company's policy of continued growth had approved total expenditure of N17.2 million for the year 1982/83, said Mr. Coumantaros.

This he said would enable the company increase its milling capacity, help bridge the gap between supply and demand and improve existing operational and production methods.

He further disclosed that land had been acquired in three locations to build additional million plants with grain storage and handling facilities.

The chairman said that the prospect for 1982/83 depends solely on the relaxation of the

government stricter measures on the issuance of import licences and the approval of form "M"

Mr. Coumantaros announced that the Maiduguri Flour Mills managed by Flour Mills of Nigeria would go into production next year with an initial daily grinding capacity of 400 tonnes of wheat.

Flour Mills of Nigeria

holds 16 per cent interest in the equity of the Maiduguri mills.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RELIGIOUS 'FANATICS'

Dakar AFRICA in French No 146, Dec 82 p 17

[Text] The recent religious riots in Kano were not the work of a tiny group of strays. Rather, their roots can be found in the *ji*had launched at the beginning of the 19th century by Osman Dan Fodio. The conservative Muslim elite in the north has never given up the idea of spreading its religion to the south, a south over which the wind of reform blows.

Less than two years after the "great massacre" in Kano (December 1980), ending with nearly 4,000 dead, riots again recently bloodied a number of cities in northern Nigeria, including Maidiguri (250,000 inhabitants), a front-ranking commercial center situated where four countries come together (Niger, Nigeria, Chad and Cameroon).

According to the Nigerian Government, the riots, which left over 450 dead, began when the police tried to arrest 16 followers of the sect founded near Kano by fundamentalist leader Al Hadji Mohammed Marwa, called "Maitatsine," killed in the December 1980 riots in Kano.

New Prophet

The 16 "fanatics" arrested in Maidiguri were accused of holding unauthorized religious meetings. The forces of law and order immediately used teargas on the rioters, combing the city and preventing other members of the Marwa sect from coming in from Kano or even Kaduna.

As in December 1980, the Nigerian Government let it be known that Mohammed Marwa was a Muslim "heretic." It allegedly proclaimed himself to be a "true prophet" of Islam and his followers constantly repeat that one should no longer mention the prophet Muhammad in prayers, but only the new prophet Mohammed Marwa.

Actually, the rioters once again attacked the forces of law and order first. In Nigeria, the police are the symbol of a certain power derived from resourcefulness and corruption in a country where corruption is a veritable institution. It should therefore not be at all surprising that the Marwa sect, headed this time by one Mallam Kalatafada, has resumed the *ji*had, the holy war, against the established government, which it accuses of not respecting the laws of Islam and of acting like a "colonizer."

Already 19 years ago, other riots had cost the lives of some 40 persons in Kano, a large metropolis of 2 million inhabitants in the Muslim north. They were born of the exacerbation of relations between the Muslim populations in the north and the highly Westernized government employees from the south.

Osman Dan Fodio's Jihad

But all these riots had their roots in the jihad launched at the beginning of the 19th century by Osman Dan Fodio, as a result of which Islam penetrated Nigeria. Contrary to tenacious legends, Islam was not imported by Arab merchants, but arrived between the 11th and 14th centuries from a neighboring African kingdom, Kanem, located on the banks of Lake Chad. Then, in the Middle Ages, it was actual Islamic missionaries who arrived in Kano from Tombouctou, now Mali, a great religious center in West Africa. Kano grew, halfway between the kingdom of Bornou, which replaced Kanem in the east, and Gao in the west. Proof of this is the imposing mosque dating from that time, found at the gate to the old city across from the emir's palace.

It was in the 19th century, well before the colonial conquest, that Shehu Usman Dan Fodio, an intellectual from Senegal, would launch his jihad climaxing with the taking of Kano in 1807. This upset traditional societies in the north and they were rapidly Islamized. The authority of the emirs was thus established, the Islamic courts extended, and a tax system and administrative apparatus set up. When the English conquered Kano nearly a century later, in 1903, they deemed it preferable to rely on these structures to govern and strengthened them, rather than replacing them.

This remarkable history greatly explains the bloody uprisings of today. Nearly two centuries after Dan Fodio's jihad, Islam has not "sobered" in northern Nigeria. It can even be said that the Muslim elite has never given up spreading its religion in the south and for that reason, founded the NPC (Northern People's Congress) in 1949.

Mohammed Marwa, called "Maitatsine, a Cameroonian emigre, succeeded in unleashing his own jihad against the corrupted Islam. In a city such as Kano, which grew too fast thanks to the oil boom, the unemployed of the shantytowns, the victims of growth, were easy prey for a skillful orator. The result of the crusade: 4,000 dead. The followers of the sect who were not killed hid. They are now coming out into the open, as at Bayero University in Kano, where portraits of Imam Khomeyni abound. Nigerian authorities recognize that Muslim fundamentalism has the upper hand.

Feudalists Against Reformers

Alongside this conflict with radical Islam, a silent struggle pitted traditional Muslim structures (emirs, mallams, and so on) against the state government in Kano and its team of young Marxistic technocrats. Confrontations already took place last year. Thousands of persons leaving the mosque attacked the governor's palace. The team of the governor, a member of the radical wing of the People's Redemption Party (PRP, the furthest left of the Nigerian political groups) did not conceal its "reformist" tendencies.

The old mystical city, weighed down by its centuries of history, and the entire region are caught between this powerful reformist trend, led by an elite elected as a result of the return to democracy in 1977, and the feudal conservatism of institutions set up thanks to the holy war.

11,464

CSO: 3419/327

WASTE OF MANY TONS OF RUBBER DECRIED

Calabar THE NIGERIAN CALL in English 1-2 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Several thousand metric tonnes of rubber crumbs worth some millions of naira are lying waste in the warehouses of the Nigerian Rubber Board in Calabar, the Cross River State capital.

The rubber crumbs are said to have remained unevacuated for a long time.

A source which described the situation as very disturbing to the operations of the Board said no ship has berth at the Calabar port to evacuate the produce for some time.

According to the source, the board is only trying to evacuate the rubber by trailers.

The source which claimed to have been in the rubber industry for several years observed that land transportation of the produce to its headquarters in Benin was injurious to its quality because of exposure to certain unhealthy geographical conditions.

Another competent source also hinted that the long stay of the crumbs in the warehouses

deteriorate the quality of the final rubber.

CALL was informed that such a development is likely to have an adverse effect on the price of the rubber, this is because it will cost the board a staggering sum of money to refine the deteriorating rubber to meet the original quality.

A top official of the board blamed the non-evacuation of the rubber on the under-utilisation of the Calabar port by some of our businessmen in the country.

He suggested that ships should be diverted to the Calabar port which is one of the largest rubber producing states in the country.

Contacted for comments, a Principal Operation's Officer who co-ordinates the activities of the state, Mr Titus Ede declined to make any statement.

BRIEFS

APPEAL TO UNIONS--The minister of labour and productivity, Mr. Emmanuel Osamor, has appealed to labour unions in the country to influence their members for higher productivity and to foster good relationship with their employers instead of pursuing personal interests. In a message to the second delegates' conference of Banks, Insurance and Financial Institutions Employees, Mr. Osamor appealed to labour unions to make useful suggestions that would help the government to minimise the impact of the current world-wide economic depression. He described the conference as the best forum for the examination of labour issues. Mr. Osamor added that a meeting of the newly-reconstituted National labour advisory council would soon be convened to revise the country's labour laws in line with the constitution. [Text] [Calabar THE NIGERIAN CALL in English 1-2 Dec 82 p 14]

GDP DROPS--The country's gross domestic product (GDP) declined from N32,173 million to N29,815 million between 1979 and 1982 at 1977/78 constant prices the minister of national planning, Mrs Adenike Oyagbola said recently in Lagos. The minister who was briefing newsmen on the activities of her ministry, noted that this drop was caused by the poor performance of the petroleum sector whose contribution to GDP fell from N7,513 million in 1979 to N3,984 million in 1981. The GDP measures the value of the goods and services produced in a country in a year. She said that because this sector accounted for 80 per cent of government revenue and foreign exchange earning, government expenditures on development had been adversely affected. The performance of the private sector, she noted, had also been adversely affected. The minister, however, stressed that despite the economic problems, the federal government had vigorously pursued key projects, some of which have been completed. The projects, she said, include the steel projects, petro-chemical projects, the green revolution and the development of the federal capital. [Text] [Calabar THE NIGERIAN CALL in English 1-2 Dec 82 p 14]

LAW REFORM URGED--The Nigerian Law Reform Committee says it is bent on reforming the total law system in the country. This indication was given on Monday when members of the commission paid a courtesy call on the deputy governor of the Cross River State, Chief (Dr) Mathias Offoboche in Calabar. Chairman of the commission, Sir Darnley Alexander said they were in the state to study, at first hand, various problems that affect law reforms in this part of Nigeria. Sir Alexander also identified lack of staff as the major problem that his committee is facing at the moment. Responding, the deputy governor requested

the commission to look into the Land Use Act which, according to him, is at the moment retarding progress in the state and also, the law pertaining to the legal act. The chairman further said that his commission is looking into the laws as they affect marriage, administration of criminal justice, commercial law, law of adoption etc. He said that this is to identify defects, if any, with a view to remedying them. The commission can also on a request by a state government look into areas of laws as they affect the state, Sir Alexander said. Nigerian Law Reform Committee which had already visited seven states, has as its members Dr S. N. C. Obi, Dr E. E. J. Okereke, Dr Ahmed Beita Yusuf, Mrs T. M. Osidero and M. T. M. Nnadi, with Sir Darnley Alexander as its chairman. [Pat Ene] [Text] [Calabar THE NIGERIAN CALL in English 1-2 Dec 82 p 16]

CSO: 3400/512

UGANDAN REFUGEES ENTERING RWANDA

Brussels LE SOIR in French 25 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Etienne Ugeux: "President Habyarimana: Out of 43,000 Refugees Entering Rwanda, Only 6,000 Are from Rwanda"]

[Text] General Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, is visiting Brussels. We met him at the Chateau du Stuyvenberg. Before discussing with us the serious problem of refugees coming from Uganda he spoke to us about the purposes of his trip to Belgium.

He said: "This is a working visit which has made it possible for me to have discussions with the Belgian government and to review the program which we approved for our cooperation at the time of the meeting of the Mixed Commission, which was held in 1979. This program was re-evaluated in March, 1982. I wanted to be sure that the measures decided on were being implemented. We noted that certain things are going well but that others, unfortunately, needed a fresh start. And we agreed on actions to be taken with Mrs Mayence, secretary of state for cooperation, particularly concerning those projects which are meeting with difficulties. These involve matters affecting rural development, the essential object of our five-year plan. I also met President Thorn and Edgar Pisani at the EEC. We were particularly appreciative of the fact that Rwanda was chosen, together with Mali, Kenya, and Zambia, to receive particular attention for the adoption of a strategy of good self-sufficiency."

Asked if he and his Belgian hosts had discussed refugees, General Habyarimana replied: "We described the present situation. Since 2 October a large number of refugees from Uganda, sometimes at the rate of 5,000 per day, have entered Rwanda. I sent a mission to Kampala to make contact with the Ugandan government in order to halt this flow of refugees. This mission did not lead to any satisfactory results. I took advantage of my travel through Arusha to meet the vice-president of Uganda, as President Obote was ill. I arranged with him that our two countries would each establish a special committee to take the necessary measures for the solution of this problem.

"The two committees met at Gabiro. Full agreement was not reached, but Uganda nevertheless took action to halt the flow of refugees, whose total number at present is about 43,000. However, the Ugandans were not in agreement on the

essential aspect, that is, identifying all these people who were coming into Rwanda. Uganda alleges that they are 1959 refugees who wish to re-enter our country, where there is peace and harmony.

"In fact, they are just refugees. Once upon a time the Kingdom of Rwanda included part of Uganda and the Eastern portion of Zaire. Therefore, it is necessary to classify these refugees. And we note that there are three categories. First of all, there are Ugandans of Rwandan origin who were living on the other side when the colonial borders were drawn. Then there are Rwandan emigrants who went to look for work in Uganda and settled on fertile land there. Finally, there are Rwandan refugees who left our country in 1959 and later. I therefore emphasize that there are three categories of refugees; the real Ugandans who are Rwandan by culture, the "economic" emigrants, and the political refugees.

"In our country we are prepared to accept the two latter categories, because we do not turn back our own people. Identification of the refugees is not yet complete, but estimates show already that out of 43,000 refugees there are only about 6,000 economic emigrants and political refugees or other persons who hold either Rwandan identity documents or a card from the UN High Commission for Refugees. We do not accept the first category, and the political refugees are treated like the others, receiving assistance from the UNHCR and international organizations. The UNHCR has requested \$5 million in assistance. Regarding the 37,000 other refugees, we cannot keep them. They must return to Uganda, and discussions to this end are going forward with Kampala. Or else the UNHCR must find another country for them. We have set up temporary camps, but we have no place to settle them. You know as well as I do that there isn't a square meter of our country which is not under cultivation. Furthermore, among these refugees are cattle herders who have come in with 50 to 60,000 head of cattle, when we already don't have enough grazing area for our 700,000 cattle, whose total number we are trying to reduce. In addition, these herds of cattle threaten to contaminate our cattle, and the veterinary service has set up sanitary barricades."

As we can see, the problem of these refugees has not been resolved, particularly since many of them state that they have been expelled from Uganda. Let us recall that there are 5 million refugees throughout Africa.

We had a final question to ask President Habyarimana concerning the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity. He said that he would go to the second summit meeting in Tripoli, but he was surprised that after meeting for 5 days the 50 African ministers of foreign affairs present in the Libyan capital had not been able to resolve the irritating problem of Chadian participation before the arrival of the chiefs of state.

5170

CSO: 3419/336

'LE SOLEIL' WRITES ON CASAMANCE DEMONSTRATION

AB301447 Paris AFP in French 1228 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Dakar, 30 Dec (AFP)--The Senegalese daily LE SOLEIL (close to the government), has called on the population to rise and "nip in the bud, any stray impulse to disrupt national unity" in a commentary published on Thursday on last Sunday's demonstration in the country's southern province of Casamance.

Casamance is not and cannot be anything but a part of the whole of Senegal, writes the newspaper, stating further that the Ziguinchor demonstration (main town in Casamance) "did not have mass support nor the character of a national or local party to justify the state of emergency."

The Senegalese daily went on to say however: "What has just happened in Casamance, however limited the scope, is a warning. If there is really any evil anywhere, we should have the courage to cut it at the root. That is the duty of the state."

A few hundred people, it is recalled, had demonstrated in Ziguinchor calling for the independence of this province. The demonstration had been contained by a security set-up and the entire province has been calm since Monday.

CSO: 3419/371

OPPOSITION WANTS SINGLE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

AB241457 Paris AFP in French 1245 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Dakar, 24 Dec (AFP)--Mamadou Dia, candidate for the Senegalese presidential elections, has stated that negotiations are underway between the opposition parties to present a single candidate in the presidential elections scheduled to take place in the spring and a common departmental list for the legislative elections to be held next February.

At a news conference organized by his party, the People's Democratic Movement (MDS-socialist self-management), he announced that these negotiations have already led to the signing of a joint program of "patriotic opposition," but he did not state the contents and signatories.

Mr Dia, who recently stepped down in favor of Abdoulaye Thiam as the leader of the party, said his candidacy in the presidential elections was "the result of a disastrous policy which has plunged Senegal into an unprecedented crisis." He condemned the "shameful use of religious for specially electoral purposes," referring--without naming it--to the support given by the general caliph of the important Mouride Muslim brotherhood to President Abdou Diouf, the Senegalese head of state.

Mr Dia stated his intention to establish, if elected, a secular state and a religious society "without giving way to fanaticism." He also promised to initiate a policy of self-management based on self-administration of the communities at the grassroot level.

Finally, he expressed his support for a condemnation of the military and monetary agreements signed with France.

CSO: 3419/371

'AFP' REPORT ON ABDOU DIOUF NEW YEAR MESSAGE

AB030650 Paris AFP in French 0805 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Dakar, 1 Jan (AFP)--Senegal's forthcoming February 1983 parliamentary and presidential elections as well as African issues, particularly the OAU crisis, constituted the two main themes of Senegalese head of state Abdou Diouf's new year message to the nation on Friday evening.

For President Diouf, the forthcoming elections (the first in which candidates from several political parties will take part) should reflect democracy, sincerity and serenity." He added: "As head of state and custodian of the constitution, this evening, I would like to solemnly give the assurance that all steps will be taken to ensure that the elections take place in conformity with the law and regulations."

The Senegalese head of state further declared that it is his "duty to ensure respect not only for law and order but also for territorial integrity." I will therefore not tolerate any attempt against the territorial integrity and the unity of our people. I will be intransigent and firm whenever it comes to defending the national stability, he said in substance.

President Diouf was referring to the events that occurred last Sunday in Ziguinchor, the main town of Casamance (southern province of Senegal) where hundreds of demonstrators demanded the province's independence but were restrained by law enforcement agents.

On the economic level, the Senegalese head of state indicated that the medium-term plan for economic and financial recovery established in Senegal has begun to bear fruits "thanks to a sound and strict austerity policy and to international solidarity."

Abdou Diouf also referred to the crisis within the OAU which "is deadlocked because of non-compliance with the rules of procedure and the basic ethics which states should follow," he said.

The Senegalese head of state once again lashed out at all those who deny President Hissein Habre's government the right to represent the Chadian state. He felt that Habre was the only person who held real power.

"As far as the problem of legitimacy is concerned," he added, "it would be interfering in the internal affairs of Chad if that were raised. What would happen to the OAU if we were to check on how some head of state or other came to power?"

On the Western Sahara, President Abdou Diouf said he was in favor of the application of the Nairobi resolution which, among other things, called for a referendum.

To conclude, the Senegalese president spoke of the setting up of the institutions of Senegambia, a confederation created a year ago between Senegal and Gambia. "In a few days, the first meetings of the confederal institutions will be held in Dakar. Senegambia is already an entity," said the Senegalese president who is also president of Senegambia.

CSO: 3419/371

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

1983 BUDGET PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT--Victoria, 28 Dec (AFP)--President France Albert Rene today warned of hard times ahead as he presented next year's budget to the Seychelles' parliament. Mr Rene, who also holds the finance portfolio, outlined a total expenditure of 65 million U.S. dollars, of which the largest share, some 13 million dollars would go to the Education and Information Ministry. The Youth and Defence Ministry will receive 6.5 million dollars. Mr Rene said the government's priorities would be to reduce the balance of payments deficit and the level of government borrowing. He also said that the country must exploit the full potential of all its natural resources in order to increase the national income and sustain full employment, particularly through agricultural development. He noted that government-owned companies occupied a crucial position in the economy and could be looked on as the main engine of growth in Seychelles. Last month, the government stepped up import duties by 100 per cent on food products and entertainment equipment which it said were not essential to the country and could be produced locally. [Text] [AB281544 Paris AFP in English 1507 GMT 28 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/525

GOVERNMENT ON AVAILABILITY OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

AB010925 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Government today issued a release reflecting its concern over the distribution of petrol and kerosene throughout the country. The full text of the release, which according to government has been issued with the greatest constraint, reads:

It will be recalled that over the past few weeks (?announcements) have been made assuring the general public that the situation of the availability of petrol and kerosene was merely temporary and that government would spare no efforts to find a solution to the problem. It will be further recalled that a press release from government also advised that to ensure an equitable distribution of petrol and kerosene throughout the country, the oil marketing companies in consultation with government and worked out a system to avoid any disruption in the smooth running of transportation, whether private or public, throughout the country.

[Words indistinct] pump prices of petroleum products in general have remained unchanged: Premium motor spirit, 3 leones 40 cents; regular motor spirit, 3 leones 34 cents; [words indistinct], 1 leone 94 cents; and auto gasoil, 2 leones 66 cents.

Government wishes it to be known that steps have been taken to bring in crude oil to Sierra Leone so that the general public will be able to receive their requirements of petrol and kerosene in aptricular. The refinery commenced production before the Christmas holidays and over that period--that is, 6 days--a total of 840 tons of petrol was made available to the oil marketing companies. This quantity is in excess of the normal weekly requirements of approximately 750 tons.

Investigations reveal, inter alia, that some distributors are hoarding supplies during the day and selling at night at highly inflated prices. Furthermore, supplies from oil marketing [word indistinct] are diverted to private stations while dealers sell at almost double the government-approved prices [words indistinct].

Government, of course, cannot stand idly by and allow such a situation to continue. Strong measures have therefore been taken to alleviate the situation.

Government wishes to emphasize that dealers engaged in illegal practices in relation to the sale of petrol and kerosene should desist from such practice forthwith and the full force of the law will be brought to bear on anyone caught in this act.

Government also wishes it to be known that with immediate effect all sales of petrol in containers by pumping stations should cease forthwith. Allowance could however be made for sale of not more than one gallon to consumers in extreme circumstances. The full cooperation of the oil marketing companies, and distributors of petrol and kerosene is requested in order to ensure that the objective of government to make available petrol and kerosene to the general public without difficulties is achieved.

CSO: 3400/526

REOPENING OF MARAMPA IRON ORE MINES REPORTED

Austrian Cooperation

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 6 Dec 82 pp 1, 7

[Text] The first shipment of 65,000 tons of iron ore from the re-activated Marampa Mines will be made in the new year. The iron ore has already been sold.

The Marampa Iron Ore Mining Company hopes to export viable quantity of ore annually with a target of one million tons by December next year.

The re-activated mines will be officially opened by President Siaka Stevens on Friday.

Professor Abdul Hakim Khanu told a press briefing at Company's Delco House headquarters that the re-activation of the mines was national operation.

The company has a share capital of 22 million Leones, six million in local currency and forms the equity participation of the Sierra Leone government.

He said the Marampa ore is one of the best grades in the world, with a blended iron content of tailings and primary ore of 65 per cent pure ore.

The managing Director said that the international market demand for Sierra Leone's iron ore even before this first shipment has been very competitive and that European and Japanese steel industries have started turning to Sierra Leone for their iron ore requirements.

Professor Khanu said he was very grateful to the Austrian government and Austro-Minerals in particular for re-activating the mines in record time under very favourable terms.

Expansion Planned

Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 13 Dec 82 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] The Marampa Iron Ore Mines was officially re-opened in grand style last Friday after a seven-year period during which for the best part, the mines remained fallow.

A number of surveys were made to assess the mines, and in the end, Austro-Minerals, a subsidiary of the multi-national, the mustrian Volst-Alpine, were awarded the technical and marketing contract.

The new mining company, the Marampa Iron Ore Mining Company, the first wholly-owned Government mining company, has been set up with a share capital of Le22 million. Twenty million dollars was spent on the re-activation of the mines.

President Stevens described the re-activation of the Mines as a miracle in the history of mining industry performed by the joint efforts of the Sierra Leone Government and Austro-Mineral.

On the Company's expansion plans, President Stevens noted that in addition to providing the country with much needed foreign exchange, it also hopes to generate enough funds to facilitate the exploitation of the iron ore deposits at Tonkolili.

The Minister of Mines, Mr Gbassay Kanu, said in his address that studies had revealed the existence of huge deposits of primary ore in the two hills, in addition to the ore in the tailings, will increase the life-span of the Mines so considerably more than the initially projected 12 years of economic activities.

CSO: 3400/511

ERAB DECISION TO BAR BISHOP NKOANE HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE East Rand Board's (Erab) refusal to grant Bishop Simeon Nkoane, Anglican Bishop Suffragan of the Springs district, permission to occupy a house in Kwa-Thema, Springs, is extraordinary to say the least.

While we are pretty well au fait with the various influx control regulations which affect our daily lives, it is something of a jolt to see this happening to a priest - a bishop at that. We would have thought brethren of the cloth, like other servants of the public, are treated with particular regard and circumspection. There is no doubt in our minds that this should be the case for that matter, as priests are always on the move, transferred from one parish to the other.

It makes common sense surely to allow a priest, and a bishop for that matter, free access to a house anywhere, even in a white area.

We have a feeling that the Erab in its usual clumsy manner has blown it again. There will be quite a number of red faces and explanations to be

made as soon as the Press plays the story up. We are in fact shocked at the deathly silence from even priests about this untenable situation.

If we have to be somewhat personal, Bishop Nkoane, even if he makes no bones about attacking Governmental matters that are in conflict with his Christian witness, is not among our more militant clerics.

This is not saying had this kind of affront been made against a more militant priest we would have been silent. It is ironically fitting that this kind of thing is happening to a man like Bishop Nkoane and we are sure he sees the ugly humour in it.

How many blacks have been summarily refused a place to live in? How many families have been torn apart, been humiliated, been endorsed out to strange and unhappy areas simply because they do not have the requisite official stamp in their reference books?

What makes the blood boil even further is that this insult is visited upon people who are in

fact the indigenous population of the country. All that influx control and the pass laws do is to sorely affront our human dignity.

We have said that the Erab has made its blunders in the past but this surely takes the cake. We can well imagine what the outside Press will do should they get hold of this extraordinary story.

While we are surprised at the silence from various quarters, in particular the Church, we think the Erab still has time to change its mind. This is an embarrassment to all Christians, to the Government and the country. We simply have too many wounds to nurse to be busy with this kind of self-flagellation.

CSO: 3400/501

ERAB TO BACK HOUSING FOR KWA-VEZI PEOPLE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Dec 82 p 13

[Text]

THE PEOPLE OF Kwa-Vezi, the shanty town on the outskirts of Tsakane near Brakpan, will at last be able to build their own houses next year.

The East Rand Administration Board and the Tsakane Community Council will introduce a site and service scheme next January and residents will be allotted plots to build their own houses.

The Board will spend about R750 000 as from January until June, to provide water and sewerage facilities for at least 500 families.

Mr J H Opperman, the senior director of the board, told the SOWETAN last week that for a start, 500 sites will be available next year for residents to build their own houses, as soon as more money was available, more sites would be allotted.

"The board has decided to introduce the site and service scheme for residents to build their own houses be-

cause presently, the board does not have funds to provide housing for each and every family on the housing waiting list in the East Rand," he said.

Kwa-Vezi, also known as Silverton Shanty Town, was created last year by the East Rand Administration Board, after the removal of hundreds of families who were staying in Brakpan old location. There are presently about 2 000 families staying in this shanty town.

When this shanty town was created, the board offered the families the piece of ground with tin toilets. The families were also charged R10 monthly rent for their shacks. They were also provided with water and were using night soil bucket system.

Residents interviewed by The SOWETAN yesterday said they were happy to be provided with permanent sites where they would be able to build their own houses. Others said it was a good idea for the board to introduce site and service scheme, but it would be impossible for other families to build their own houses because of lack of money.

The families also called on the board to speed up the allocation of sites because living conditions at Kwa-Vezi were "horrible" and not fit for human beings.

CS0: 3400/501

COMMENTARY ON RELEASE OF SASO, BPC DETAINEES, KILLING OF H LAPANE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Dec 82 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text]

MORE THAN five years ago a number of university students in Durban and elsewhere expressed their solidarity with Frelimo when Mozambique gained its independence. Their involvement in country-wide rallies led to court cases and some were jailed for years.

Today six former leaders of the banned Black Peoples' Convention (BPC) and the SA Students Organisation (SASO), imprisoned in 1976, will be freed after completing their sentences. This will no doubt serve as a wonderful Christmas gift for their relatives and friends. It will also be a chance for these young men, some of them like Dr Aubrey Mokoape who were on the threshold of their careers, to make a new start in life.

The others who will be released include Saths Cooper, Mosiua Lekota, Nkwenkwe Nkomo and Phandelani Nefolovhodwe.

The six men were jailed after the SASO-BPC trial which started in 1975. The trial formed the beginning of a pattern of events which eventually resulted in the Black Consciousness movement making its remarkable impact. They were also sentenced at a time of striking events like June 16 1976, so that their fate

was somewhat overshadowed by even greater things that happened.

They conducted themselves during their trial with remarkable commitment and courage — the kind of thing that has gained them a place in the hearts of many.

They were all university students — all young people on the threshold of their careers — and they gave the world a sense of what it had to expect from the young people of this age. They will be adults when they step into city street today and we are wondering how they will be able to face problems that have unfortunately become even more compelling, more demanding than they were some five to six years ago.

Violence

THE SHOOTING of former ANC and Communist Party member, Mr Batholomew Hlapane is an indication of the kind of violence that is likely to become endemic unless blacks are given a place in the sun.

While we all abhor acts of violence, there is no doubting it's cause, which in simple terms means that blacks should be given a chance at the negotiating table to decide

their fate with whites. As long as this does not happen such acts will become even more common and the ultimate is something too awful to contemplate, as violence begets violence.

While this speculation is going round, we see with interest the analysis of responses to the President's Council released by the Human Sciences Research Council at the weekend. The somewhat sanguine responses are another piece of dangerous avoidance of the truth by those who have the power. It is said now that there is a significant number of coloureds and Indians who believe that the Council is a step towards full political participation in the process.

This is the kind of self delusion that became the norm in Zimbabwe when the war was beginning to become serious. A most tragic delusion.

CSO: 3400/501

PROGRESS OF BUS BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN DESCRIBED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 20 Dec 82 p 9

[Text]

THE SHADOWY figure comes limping through the dark. It stops, arms akimbo, gives a big sigh, then limps on again.

Other ghostly silhouettes move past more energetically. They loom larger as they approach and a portrait comes into focus.

It is 3.30 in the morning and Norah Khumalo (69) left her four-roomed house at Mpophomeni Township 30 minutes earlier. She has another hour and a half of walking ahead of her before she completes her journey.

She and the other residents of Mpophomeni are starting the fifth week of their boycott of the Impendhle Bus Service, which runs between their township and Howick, 17 km away.

This week the *Sunday Tribune* joined the people of Mpophomeni on their long walk on the hilly, winding road to work, talking to them and listening to the small talk and jokes which steady them throughout the long, tortuous journey.

Since the boycott started they have been walking to town and back, a distance of 34 km a day. The boycott entered its second month this week and according to the commuters there is still a long way to go before there can be a truce.

The people must not stop walking, she says. The bus company must give in.

"I'm almost enjoying it now," she says, with a toothy grin. "But the first day was terrible. I almost died. My feet pained all day and I had to keep resting along the way," and she sighs again.

The boycott of the Impendhle Bus Company by the people of Mpophomeni, a township of about 10 000 residents outside Howick, was sparked off by a fare increase of 6c — from 31c to 37c a trip.

Five-day tickets went up from R1.90 to R2.40. As a washerwoman, Mrs Khumalo does not earn much. She gets R40 a month, pays R14 for rent and what is left is used to buy food and to

keep her five grandchildren at school.

"My daughters left the children with me, and they're my blood as well. I have to look after them. I can't afford the bus fare. In fact we don't want the bus company anymore.

"The people here are united. They won't pay. He's getting no cent from us. I'd rather walk and live than pay and die of hunger." Her face contorts into knots as she says it.

Mrs Khumalo has this faith in God. She's a Christian, she admits readily.

"God must have known at some stage there would be a bus boycott here and gave me the strength to keep walking." And she reminds you of the miracle God performed to save the Israelites during their flight from Egypt.

Taxis are doing a roaring trade, charging 50c a head for the trip, but she can't afford it. She quietly counts using her fingers and her face takes on a surprised look.

"That means if I use a taxi every day I'll spend R30 of my salary on these taxis. That leaves me with R10 a month — not even enough to pay my rent."

She's dragging her feet, but she will walk on. She says she will walk until her feet "rot."

"I don't care about the shoes," she chuckles. "I look at all these people walking and I feel strengthened."

She leaves home at 3 o'clock every morning to be at her employer's place at five. That gives her enough time to rest and wash her feet before she starts the day's work.

"I start work earlier so that I can leave for home earlier. It's a good thing this boycott came in summer. Can you imagine the cold in winter. I go to bed earlier than usual also."

Petros Mweli, a 68-year-old father of eight, says an increase of 6c makes a "hell of a difference". He earns R60 a week doing the same job

he did when he started with the local rubber company 31 years ago.

There has been no promotion and the wage increases are far between, he says. He is not even certain whether he'll keep his job for very long.

The company has been on a four-day week but they are now back to the normal five days, albeit with reduced working hours and pay.

"People have lost their jobs here and many are going to be told on Friday not to come back. I may be one of them. So you can see the little money I have I must keep," he says.

He is talking and walking fast and I have to jog to keep pace.

"I have five children at school and I want them to have a good education. I don't want them to suffer like me. My eldest son is doing matric next year and if he passes I want him to go to university. He's been good. And if I keep giving my money to this man I won't be able to do all these things."

Since the boycott started, he has spent no time with his family.

"When I come home in the evening I eat, wash and go to bed. And I leave early in the morning when everybody is still in bed.

His employer does not provide his workers with transport or buy them tickets.

"They just tell us to go to the buses. But we can't use them. We won't use them."

The people have been walking for more than a month now and the boycott has obviously taken its toll but their enthusiasm shows no sign of flagging. They walk on determinedly and what the boycott has succeeded in doing is to galvanise their spirit and unify them.

They walk singly and in groups and there are the fortunate ones who ride past on bicycles, some of them so rusty they must have been retrieved from the gutter.

Some, even more fortunate, zoom past in cars travelling at high speed, intent on making a killing before the sun rises. The majority of walkers are old women and as the empty bus rattles past, they wave excitedly, butt in with a joke or two. They're not angry, just determined.

Conversation is laced with humour — biting, bitter and sweet. Some even joke as they walk just to prove they are not broken.

The only subject on everybody's mind during the walk is the boycott. They are walking, they tell one, to show they don't beg anybody's buses, to show the man's buses are not indispensable.

The message is clear. The walkers have an axe to grind with the bus company. The fare increase was only the

spark.

"Now he'll know who we are. We want a new operator here," says Mrs Irene Zuma as she prances in front of us.

They complain about drivers who beat up passengers and about being packed like sardines in the buses. They are sick and tired of the whole operation, they say.

A meeting will be held this morning at Mpophomeni to discuss the boycott but many residents say they will vote against resuming the service.

"I don't see we can go back to the buses," says hostel dweller Wilson Madlala. "Nothing has changed. We have said we can't afford the fare. We still can't afford it."

Mr Benjamin Ndlovu, man of the Mpophomeni Town Council, cannot say what the people will decide today.

He blames the bus company for the lack of

communication with commuters which, he says, led to the boycott.

"The company is responsible for this. They just went ahead with the fare increase without consulting the people. Now the people have spoken," he says.

The local chamber of commerce convened a meeting this week which was attended by representatives of all parties involved in the dispute, including the KwaZulu Government. It was chaired by Mr Ralph Hardingham, MP for Mooi River. Mr Hardingham said there was a chance the boycott could be "terminated."

Mr Bdllovu said the chamber convened the meeting because it was worried people were no longer buying many goods as they had to spend so much time walking to and from work.

A spokesman for the bus company refused to comment, saying only Mr Hardingham could do so.

NEW AVENUE OPENS FOR BLACK INVESTORS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 82 p 22

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH they are perfectly free to invest in shares via the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, other opportunities for Blacks to put their savings to work are comparatively few.

A new avenue has been opened, however, by African Development and Construction Holdings (ADCH), which is making a public offer of 400 000 R1 shares at par—to Blacks only.

Chaired by well-known African businessman Sam Motsuenyane, ADCH has a 51 percent stake in African Development and Construction Company (ADCC), with Murray & Roberts holding the remaining 49 percent.

ADCH operates as civil engineers and contractors and is managed by Roberts Construction.

The issue is aimed at raising funds for the development of housing, apartments and shopping-commercial projects on stands already acquired or to be acquired.

These stands are situated in different Black residential areas and "responses from the community councils and administration boards to applications for land for housing are extremely encouraging," says the prospectus for the issue.

A minimum R200 000 is required, the issue is not underwritten, and the receiving bank for subscriptions is the African Bank.

No application has been made, as yet, for a JSE listing, which is scarcely surprising in view of the comparative smallness of

ADCH and the absence of a spread of shareholders.

Sales for the year ended next June are estimated at R5-million, to produce pre-tax profits of R120 000 and equity earnings of 19c a share on an average equity of 300 000 shares. Dividends have not been paid, and it should take some time before they come along.

Given the potential growth element in providing Black housing and other facilities and bearing in mind the Murray & Roberts connection and investment, the longer term prospects of the group look considerable.

MAURITIAN DECISION WILL NOT IMPEDE S.A. TOURISM, SAYS OFFICIAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 82 p 10

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's tourist trade with Mauritius will not be affected by Mauritius shedding its commercial ties with this country, Mr Brian MacMahon, managing director for the local agency of one of the biggest hotel groups on the island, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a statement made by the Prime Minister of Mauritius, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, that his country wanted to shed its commercial ties with SA and turn to India in both trade and foreign policy.

Mr Jugnauth is also seeking closer links with Russia.

Mr MacMahon said even the previous Mauritian government which was in power before Mr Jugnauth's socialist government took over, had spoken of lessening its dependence on South Africa.

"It is unhealthy for any country to rely on a high

percentage of its tourists, for example, coming from one area. If that source of tourists suddenly had to stop for whatever reason, the country's economy could be badly affected.

"At present, 30 percent of tourists to Mauritius are South African. All that the government probably wants to do is to spread its tourist trade around a little more evenly," he said.

This, however, did not mean Mauritius did not want South African tourists. At a recent tourism conference held in Mauritius, after the socialist government came to power, the Minister of Tourism had remarked how "surprised and touched" he was at the size of the South African delegation, Mr MacMahon said. The delegation had been as-

sured that South African tourists were welcome on the island.

He added that Mauritius was aware that the Seychelles was trying to revive its South African tourist market and for that reason Mauritius would probably increase its marketing campaigns here.

South African bookings to Mauritius had dropped slightly in the past year, Mr MacMahon said, but he attributed this to a general travel trend brought on by the economic situation, he said.

EXONERATION OF POLICE IN AGGETT DEATH HIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Aggett Verdict"]

[Text]

IF the verdict into the death of Dr Neil Aggett was received with a sense of shock by some people, there are others who are saying it was to be expected.

The Inquest Court magistrate Mr P A J Kotze said Dr Aggett's death was not brought about by any act or omission on the part of the police. He said he and his assessor, Professor L S Smith had concurred that Dr Aggett died by suicidal hanging. The finding on the case of the death was a matter of law and was his own decision.

On Dr Aggett's condition before the suicide, Mr Kotze said: "I cannot find that the police officers were aware of changes in Dr Aggett. I have come to the conclusion that Dr Aggett was a man devoted to a cause. During his period of detention, he disclosed particulars of his activities and that of some of his associates. This brought about feelings of insecurity in his future because of a sense of betrayal."

The inference is that Dr Aggett took this step because he felt he had betrayed his friends. Everybody is entitled to his point of view and one should accept the fact that a judicial officer is acting according to the dictates of the law and that he is

impartial. Still, many people feel that these inquest cases are simply too dicey to take on, except of course to give some light and perhaps some indication of what might be happening in the abominable secrecy of detention cells.

It is a moot point of course that a man can be driven to suicide either because he was finding the physical and mental circumstances of the detention unbearable or that he was the kind of ideologue who would rather take his life than face betrayed friends.

The Aggett case caused as wide a stir as did the death of Steve Biko more than five years ago. Both men died under most painful conditions, if the evidence led in the inquests has to be believed. Both were considered men of outstanding courage and character and their deaths were met with widespread dismay and outrage. When Dr Aggett was buried there were scenes of passion enacted that are very seldom seen.

Perhaps the most painful thing about such inquests is to see Security Police like Major Arthur Cronwright and Lieutenant Steven Whitehead given a clean bill of health. While we may accept the view that detainees will inevitably be

biased against the police, we simply cannot believe that everything is rosy in a detention cell, particularly at John Vorster. Unfortunately the law has to take cognisance of a whole brace of factors and it becomes difficult if not downright dangerous to doubt the court's partiality.

Whatever the feelings of parties one way or the other, the important thing is that detention without trial is simply not on. We are not only alluding to the inhumanity of keeping a person at the complete mercy of the police for lengthy periods, nor the helplessness and despair solitary confinement entails. We are also concerned about the kind of damage done to the country, to the Security Police and to justice in general.

CSO: 3400/501

IMPORT FALL WIDENS TRADE SURPLUS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Dec 82 p 15

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] SOUTH Africa's trade surplus widened again in November after declining substantially in October. The main reason for the increase was again a sharp fall in imports.

Figures released by the Department of Customs and Excise show that the country's trade surplus increased from R251,7-million in October to R410,3-million in November, with imports declining both in volume and money terms.

Imports for November amounted to R1,32-billion, against R1,51-billion the previous month.

Most economists feel imports will drop back substantially as the economy slides deeper into recession.

One must, however, take into account that imports for December could show an increase because of the Christmas season.

Imports have levelled off quite a lot since the beginning of the year in volume terms, but in money terms the trend

has been very erratic, as indicated by the figures for the past six months.

June R1 550-million, July R1 890-million, August R1 461-million, September R1 906-million and October R1 710-million.

Imports for the first 11 months of the year amounted to R16 948-million and the monthly average for the year to date is R1 540,7-million.

Exports also dropped back in November, but the decrease was not

nearly so big as the decrease in imports.

For the first 11 months of the year South Africa's trade surplus swung into a R408-million surplus, against a R401,6-million deficit in the same period the previous year.

If one takes into account that South Africa is currently running a fairly big deficit on "invisibles", indications are that the overall deficit on the current account of the balance of payments must be very small.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS FOR 1983 DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Dec 82 p 11

[Article by Dan Marais]

[Text] **PROSPECTS for 1983** were gloomy and careful planning, control and service was vital in South Africa's business world, Mr Jan Horn, president of the Afrikaanse Handels-instituut, said in his Christmas message yesterday.

He said 1982 would be remembered as the year in which the recession had really started to pick up momentum.

"Indications are that the process will continue next year and quite probably increase," he said.

The country's economy had shown in the past it could handle a downswing, preparing to take advantage when the economic upswing started.

The business world could only hope the economic climate would start improving soon, but meanwhile it had to ensure the economy survived the present downswing.

"It could also be an opportunity to improve the balance in certain cost-inflationary factors," he said.

There were already indications that the "unbalanced demands" made by some types of labour were becoming lighter.

The authorities and the private sector would have to be careful not to disturb the balance between certain categories of labour and demand.

Liaison between the authorities at various levels, and feedback of information to the businessman would continue to be vitally important in the New Year, he said.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr J J G Wentzel, has meanwhile called on the country's farmers to show their mettle as a gloomy 1983 faces them — and to show once again they could survive.

In his Christmas and New Year message he said critical drought conditions and skyrocketing inflation had made things very difficult for farmers in the past year.

But the South African farmer had always been able to survive, and had shown in the past year just how tough he really was.

The past year — as well as the coming — would have to be regarded by the community as one of survival.

In the process farmers would have the backing and support of the Government and himself.

He hoped there would be an improvement in the New Year — sufficient to place the farmer in a favourable position when the expected economic revival came.

"Agriculture is the backbone of the South African economy and must be supported at all costs. Food is a basic human need and our farmers have the ability to supply these needs," he said.

Despite South Africa being relatively poor in natural resources, it was the subcontinent's major food-producing country and the farmer had a duty not only to his own people but to the hungry people of the subcontinent, Mr Wentzel added.

RIGHTIST OPPOSITION TO NEW CONSTITUTION THREATENS AB

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 1 Dec 82 pp 1, 13

[Text] The government's plans for a multi-racial government is about to create a crisis situation in the ranks of the A B (Afrikaner Broederbond) and this can have far-reaching implications in politics and in other areas as well. Members of the Conservative Party are affected most directly by this situation, with the result that the pressure from the left wing element of the Broederbond organization for getting rid of Conservative Party members will become increasingly stronger.

Information received from reliable sources during the past 2 weeks indicates that negotiations over a possible understanding between the Reunited Nationalist Party and the Conservative Party have had serious repercussions in certain Broederbond circles. Among the liberal elements in the organization the idea that action against Conservative Party members must be taken immediately is rapidly gaining ground.

These circles are voicing the fear that if the Reunited Nationalist Party and the Conservative Party reach an agreement, in an interim election, this can result in defeats for the Nationalist Party. In such a situation it will then be much more difficult to take action against members of the Conservative Party in the Broederbond without rending apart the organization.

Recent events and the detailed information now provided concerning the Presidential Council's constitutional proposals, have brought the question, as to what the Broederbond is going to do with the members of the Conservative Party in its midst, vividly to the foreground. It is being said that if they offer strong resistance to Botha's policy, then the pressure from the organization's left for getting rid of them will increase, just like it happened with the Reconstituted Nationalist Party in 1970/71.

Within the Presidential Council there are several members of the Broederbond such as Alwyn Schlebusch, the chairman of the council, Dr Willie van Niekerk, the former administrator of South-West Africa, Mr A. M. Van Schoor, Mr Braam Raubenheimer and others...a fact that could increase the tension.

The fact that the executive Council of the Broederbond invited Prime Minister P. W. Botha to propagandize the constitutional proposals, at the past Association Council of the Broederbond, has made it practically impossible for the

Broederbond members in the government, in the Presidential Council and in the Nationalist Party to oppose the proposals. Therefore, it should not be very difficult for Mr Botha to swing the Broederbond behind the Nationalist Party in the same manner that John Vorster used the Broederbond in 1971 for the purpose of propagating his multi-racial sports policy and to make it acceptable.

The Broederbond's immoral actions against the Reconstituted Nationalist Party during the 1970/72 period, on the ground of mendacious assertions that the Reconstituted Nationalist Party congress had decided to fight against the Broederbond, shows that the organization can quite possibly take actions against Conservative Party members in a similar manner. The present discussions between the Reunited Nationalist Party and the Conservative Party can lead to such a development relatively fast.

Recently Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader of the Conservative Party, considered it necessary to give warning that if the Broederbond allows itself to be used for the advancement of integration policy then this would bring about the demise of that organization. This is being interpreted as an indication of the fermenting tension between the two groups in the Broederbond.

It has become clear from discussions on this matter that there are at the moment several approaches in this respect within the Broederbond:

There is a strong group urging that Conservative Party members should not be expelled so that the Broederbond can serve as a factor for keeping Conservative Party and Nationalist Party people together within the organization, allowing relations to improve and gradually using the Broederbond for bringing the two groups closer to each other once again.

There is another group favoring the expulsion of Conservative Party members and in so doing depriving them access to Afrikaner cultural functions as speakers. The thinking among this group is to subsequently use the Broederbond as an aid in conducting a political struggle against the Conservative Party exactly as in the case of the Reconstituted Nationalist Party.

There is a third group which thinks that conservative Broederbond members, who are against the Botha policy, should now make a stand, but should not offer serious resistance, but rather gradually look into the possibility of taking over the Broederbond.

The problem with such an approach is that the Broederbond Administration under Secretary Naude Botha is very accessible to Afrikaners who are allied with the great money power. In this respect one considers people like Dr Tom Muller of the Iron and Steel Corporation, Mr D. P. de Villiers of the Coal, Gas and Oil Corporation, Attorney D. P. de Villiers of the National Press and others.

During the past weeks there have been rumors to the effect that Dr Anton Rupert has either been readmitted to the Broederbond or strong efforts are being made to get him back. In 1972 he quit the organization after previously wanting to sever all ties, but was persuaded not to do so.

There are in addition other liberalists such as Prof Willie Esterhyse, Prof Sampie Terreblanche, Prof Johan Heyns, and others who object to having Conservative Party people being in the Broederbond along with them.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that the Nationalist Party has not yet crumbled. If it weakens further then the approach between itself and the New Republic Party will intensify. This sort of relationship between Nationalist Party and New Republic Party people will lead to further disturbance in the Broederbond between Nationalist Party and Conservative Party supporters.

The problem with the Conservative Party is that in past years its members have stayed in the Broederbond at the time that blatant left wing propaganda in the organization was being carried on with scholarly documents and circular letters. Some of these scholarly documents have already been published and it is a question of what the attitude of the present Conservative Party members was at the time that the documents were circulated.

The Left

Spokesmen are pointing out that during past years the Broederbond has been characterized by left wing propaganda emanating from its ranks and it is being suspected that there is no great resistance to this from within the organization. Some of these documents were still being circulated as recently as January and June of last year.

One of these scholarly documents is titled: "The Management of Special Norms in a Multi-National Society." It is nothing more than a blue print of the integration policy of P. W. Botha.

Still another scholarly document circulated in January of 1981 is titled: "Report of the Task Group Dealing with the Question of Whether Legal Protection Is a Necessary Prerequisite for the Existence of the Afrikaners and the Whites." The document openly advocates the abolition of existing apartheid measures and also expresses serious misgivings against the maintenance of such laws as the Immorality Act, the Act on Mixed Marriages, the Population Registration Act and others. It also contains a fervent plea in favor of opening Afrikaans Universities to non-whites.

What is meaningful is the fact that these documents were circulated at the time that Prof Carel Boshoff was already the chairman of the Broederbond. He is generally regarded as a conservative. This provides the inference that he had been previously bound to allow the circulation of these views as Broederbond views. This also means that the leftist direction of his predecessor, Dr Gerit Viljoen, has been inherited unaltered.

Both within and outside of the Broederbond there is a strong feeling that if the organization can play such a significant role in the struggle for Afrikaner culture and white existence then it must be unshackled from its present foundation and the course it has undertaken since the seventies.

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CSO: 3401/11

OPPOSITION LEADER ON REFORMS, ALTERNATIVES

MB020832 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 2 Jan 82 p 14

[From an article by Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party entitled: "The Pitfalls, the Problems and the Prospects of Reform"]

[Excerpts] There is only one overriding and central issue of concern in the socio-economic and political situation in South Africa: The quality and pattern of black-white co-existence.

Any reform at any level which ignores this fundamental fact, simply wastes precious time and energy.

--Reform must not undermine the right of citizenship of any one South African--white, black, coloured or Asian--in relation to another.

--Reform must not exclude any group from the process of constitutional bargaining on racial or ethnic grounds.

--Reform must not place or maintain any racially discriminatory measures in the way of a black, coloured, Asian or white person's economic progress or opportunities.

--Reform must not increase or maintain social deprivation among groups in the areas of education, welfare, housing, transport, etc--i.e. the responsibility of the state, in looking after the welfare of all the people, should be seen to be non-discriminatory.

The government's proposals make it quite clear that blacks are to be excluded from the new constitutional arrangement.

Why? Because, it is argued, they (the blacks) have historically developed along different constitutional lines and adequate constitutional provisions have been made for them.

The instruments to give effect to this theory are: A ruthless system of influx control to the cities; forced removal and relocation of people to the homeland areas, and a heroic, but so far futile, attempt at decentralising and deconcentrating industry to these homeland areas.

There is an alternative to both influx control and the present process of constitutional reform. In fact, no acceptable or adequate constitutional reform is possible without the complete abolition of both influx control and the forced removal of people.

The two are intimately related and just as it is impossible to graft a new constitution for coloureds, Asians and whites onto the status quo where the group areas act is entrenched, so it is impossible to get black co-operation and support for a new deal whilst influx control is still implemented.

An alternative to influx control should have, at least, the following elements:

--Acceptance of the reality of urban migration and development of a rational urbanisation policy.

--The limitation of construction, by the state, of sub-economic housing units for every family that comes to the city, and specifically houses that people cannot afford.

Instead, the state should project into the future and plan to set aside land for low income emergency housing. It should accept that people will, and can, build their own homes and that basic facilities as well as site and service conditions should be provided.

--Non-interference with the informal economic sector. The government should accept that it will not be possible for the private and public sectors to create jobs at the required rate and should, thus, allow people to seek self-employment and sustenance.

--An attempt to redirect people, as rationally as possible, to where jobs are or to where the least over-urbanised conditions exist.

Development of a vigorous policy of rural and environmental renewal in order to improve agricultural resources and food production.

--Encouragement of decentralisation and deconcentration of industry as much as is economically feasible. This should not, however, be seen as a panacea or alternative for a systematic urbanisation policy.

--Above all, the realisation that an alternative to influx control is a multi-pronged strategy where no simple formulae can be found to cope with the consequences of decades of mismanagement and lack of planning.

Rather than having a white government working out a limited constitutional plan in its own backroom that excludes 70 percent of the population and then having it ratified by its own congresses and being bound by them to this plan, and thereafter trying to sell this plan to the other communities that are supposed to benefit from its implementation, it would be far more sensible to engage in the following process:

--Make a declaration of intent stating that it is the government's intention to negotiate a new constitution with representatives of all population groups

that will not allow the domination of one group over another, that will not tolerate any form of statutory racial discrimination, and that will provide for equal citizenship for everyone irrespective of race or ethnicity;

--Get a mandate from the party and the electorate to invite other leaders, to negotiate such a constitution;

--Create a climate conducive to negotiation by removing obstacles to negotiation such as influx control, the group areas act and other racially discriminatory measures;

--Form a multi-racial commission of inquiry to demonstrate, realistically, how to get rid of inequality in education, income and welfare on racial bases; then

--Call a constitutional conference where political leaders who have been freely chosen can begin to enter into negotiation and bargaining.

Such a process will not have a more traumatic impact on white politics than the present one has had and will have a far greater probability of success.

This will be so because the stage will then have been set for creative interaction between the white initiative and black response that could result in a secure future for us all.

And that is what it is all about.

CSO: 3400/524

REAGAN'S PROSPECTS, SIGNIFICANCE FOR RSA

MB311331 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 31 Dec 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Reagan At the Turning Point"]

[Text] It is an old axiom in golf that the third round of a 72-hole tournament is vital in that it often indicates the eventual winner.

So, in a way, does the 3d year of the 4-year term of the United States president. How he performs more often than not gives a pointer to his re-election prospects.

By the end of his 3d year, Jimmy Carter's vacillation and u-turns on major issues (with the Camp David Middle East peace talks his only real success) and his general naivete in dealing with Russia had doomed him to the ignominy of losing his re-election bid, despite his White House base and enormous presidential powers.

On the other hand it seems that Ronald Reagan's re-election prospects (should he decide to stand) edge in his favour as he goes into his 3d year--and approaches his 72d birthday his government is highly efficient and his personal popularity remains high. The great communicator still smothers the electorate with charismatic speeches and personal appearances, and, as one commentator said, there remains a "pool of patience" with his efforts on the domestic front to cut taxes and reduce government spending.

As promised, he has scythed through government regulations, reduced interest rates and the cost of living and the dollar is strong. Yet, unemployment grows and a staggering 30 percent of America's enormous industrial capacity is idle--an achilles heel which cannot be ignored.

After 2 years, Mr Reagan is having to come to grips with foreign affairs. Although his MX missile plan has run into trouble in congress, his overall rebuilding of U.S. defences and firmness with the Soviets is popular, and in Mr George Shultz he has picked a winner of a secretary of state whose first 6 months in office have already done much to calm the nerves of Western government badly jarred by the confrontational style of Mr Alexander Haig.

A successful summit meeting with the new Russian leader, Mr Andropov--which must surely be on the cards in 1983?--could clinch Mr Reagan's nomination, as it would confirm his inherited role as leader of the Western world.

South Africa would, of course, like to see him retain power; not for decades has there been such an accommodating and patient attitude in Washington for the sometimes bizarre policies of Pretoria. The thought of a President Walter Mondale, say, heading a democratic administration and picking up Southern Africa policies where Mr Carter left off must give Mr P.W. Botha nightmares. In its own small way Pretoria can help improve the Reagan image on foreign affairs--by showing that "constructive engagement" involves some real give as well as take.

CSO: 3400/524

BRIEFS

SASO, BPC DETAINEES RELEASED—Six former South African Students' Organisation (SASO) and Black People's Convention (BPC) trial convicts were released from various prisons throughout the country yesterday, after they had been sent to jail in 1976. The six are former leaders of the two organisations and completed their sentences yesterday. They are Saths Cocper, Dr Aubrey Nchaupe Mokoape, Mosiua Lekota, Nkwenkwe Nkomo, Phandelani Nefolovhodwe and Muntu Mayeza. Cooper and Dr Mokoape were released from Durban and Lekota from Welkom while Nkomo and Mayeza were released from Leeuwkop near Johannesburg. Nefolovhodwe was released from Louis Trichard in the Northern Transvaal. The six were jailed after the SASO-BPC trial which started in 1975. The trial ended in 1976 when the six were found guilty and sentenced. Muntu Mayeza yesterday spoke to the SOWETAN at his Orlando West home and said: "We remain committed to the struggle of the black man and our first priority is our liberation. Our liberation can only be brought about by the force of black consciousness. We also know that we will have to remove anything that stands in the way of our liberation." He said they were all at Robben Island where they served sentences until May this year, when they were moved to the Victor Verster prison in Paarl Cape. On November 21 some were moved to the Leeuwkop prison and some to Louis Trichardt and Durban. Kehla Mthembu, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), said: "We are happy to have our people back although they had been found guilty in a very doubtful system of justice." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 21 Dec 82 p 1]

TREURNICHT ANGERED—Durban—Monday night's "Verslag" television programme on the National Party's constitutional proposals was a "blatant" misuse of the medium, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said yesterday. The programme was "one-sided" and NP newspaper editors and outspoken NP supporters had been used as presenters, Dr Treurnicht said from Munster on the Natal south coast where he is on holiday. Other parties' alternatives as well as their commentary on the proposals were suppressed and viewers were denied the opportunity to make note of these, he said. The fact that the proposals mean "blatant power-sharing and political integration" was conspicuously glossed over by the presenters, Dr Treurnicht said. The presentation of such a highly contentious subject during the Christmas season was "insensitive" in light of the spirituality that was unique to the festive season, the CP leader said.—Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Dec 82 p 8]

DECLINE IN TERROR ACTS--A police spokesman, Maj Vic Heyns, said in Pretoria that the decline in terrorist activity in the past year can be attributed to effective action by the security forces. In this respect he referred to the successful raid on terrorist bases in Lesotho. Major Heyns, who is attached to the police directorate for public relations, was reacting to a report in which the head of the Institute for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, Prof Mike (Hough), said there had been only 25 terror incidents in South Africa in 1982, against 55 in 1981. However, Major Heyns pointed out that no meaningful deduction could be made from the fact that there had been more fatal shootings of terrorists in the past year than arrests, while the position had been the reverse in previous years. He said the change situation could be attributed to various factors such as the security forces more often coming up against the type of criminal who forcefully resisted arrest, or who was caught in the act. They often over-estimated their ability to offer resistance to the security forces. [Text] [MB020653 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jan 83]

WARNING ISSUED BY BOTHA--The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, says the large measure of consultation and deliberation among the leaders of the various population groups in South Africa has been an outstanding feature of 1982. In his New Year's message to the nation, Mr Botha said important steps have been taken in the constitutional field in the past year to bring about orderly change in South Africa. He says the implementation of the new strategy for regional development has given greater impetus to decentralization and economic development. With regard to relations with neighboring countries, Mr Botha said South Africa extended the hand of friendship to all those who sought economic progress. The country was also prepared to conclude nonaggression pacts with all its neighbors. He warned the neighboring states that there should be no doubt about South Africa's national will and determination to defend its security. Referring to the south-west African question, Mr Botha said that because of the strategic importance of the territory, South Africa wanted a just settlement that would ensure the stability of Southern Africa. The cause of stability and progress would not be served by allowing a red flag to be hoisted in Windhoek. [Text] [MB010717 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Jan 83]

DEPORTATION PROTEST--Durban.--Churchmen have expressed anger at a letter from the Departement of the Interior ordering the head of Diakonia's Churchaand Industry Programme to leave South Africa. Miss Marlene Volkmer, who is from Germany, has been told to leave the country by December 31 because "her direct and indirect involvement with various aspects of industrial relations in South Africa cannot be reconciled with her defined frame of religious duties." But Miss Volkmer, who has been working in South Africa since 1975, believes it is part of her "Christian duty" to make churches aware of the situation of industrial workers in South Africa. In a statement issued on Wednesday, Durban clergymen protested strongly at the departement's action. The statement claimed Miss Volkmer's job description submitted to the departement by the church every six months referred to "courses of a religious and social nature and assistance in parish work." "We fail to see any conflict between her job description as submitted to the departement and the work she had actually done for Diakonia," the statement said. "The church has a prophetic duty to defend workers when their rights are flouted. Miss Volkmer has played a valueble part in assisting Diakonia's member churches to exercise such a duty." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Dec 82 p 10]

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

TAX INCREASES--Dar Es Salaam: The government has taken various measures, including raising sales tax and customs duties so as to strengthen the national economy. The taxes which are expected to bring the government revenue of about 800 million shillings in the next 6 months will affect cigarettes, various drinks and petrol. The new taxes become operative when effective from tomorrow. [Text] [Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 31 Dec 82 NA8 EA]

CSO: 3449/14

UGANDA

BRIEFS

NORTH KOREAN MILITARY INSTRUCTION--Nairobi--The first batch of 83 Ugandan Army officer-cadets has graduated from an artillery course conducted by North Korean instructors. The training mission was sent to Uganda after a visit to North Korea by Ugandan President Milton Obote in 1981. SAPA-AP [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Dec 82 p 7]

CSO: 3400/519

BEHIND-THE-SCENES LOOK AT 'KINSHASA SUMMIT'

Dakar AFRICA in French No 145, Nov 82 pp 17-18

[Article by Pierre Haski and Jean-Marc Kalfleche: "Half Success, Half Failure"]

[Text] The ninth French-African summit conference that came to a close on 9 October in Kinshasa was an undeniable success, prestigewise, even if it did not achieve all the objectives that might have been expected of it. Nineteen chiefs of state were present and seventeen other nations were represented by ministers. The conference was followed by over 200 newsmen, who daily informed their readers and listeners of how work was progressing. And yet, AFRICA tells more. It asked two particularly well-known French colleagues, of different political views: Pierre Haski (LIBERATION) and Jean-Marc Kalfleche (LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS), to tell us about that other Kinshasa summit conference, the one that took place in the corridors.

One can look at the French-African conference in Kinshasa in two ways. There are those -- few in number, one must admit -- who would maintain that it was a great success, or at least the best one could have expected. Others sulk and speak of something fit for the cats, referring to the final communique which, it is true, contains little of a substantive nature. Let us try to define the arguments on both sides before taking a position.

Those one might call the optimists express satisfaction with the large number of participants, the OAU tint of the meeting held in the Zairian capital, the extremely relaxed nature of contacts made, the affirmation of the informality of the French-African conference, which enabled Mobutu to demonstrate his virtuosity and Mitterrand to accept directly, on a purely bilateral level, the solemn and somewhat grandiloquent enthronement (by Mobutu) of now Chief of State Hissein Habre.

All of this is perfectly acceptable, but the opposing arguments are equally convincing.

The grouseurs, as De Gaulle would have called them, worry about the extreme openness of a "club" that was originally exclusively French-speaking. They sneer at the very mediocre level of representation of the new members:

Kaunda did not attend, nor did Sekou Toure. Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola were represented by deputy ministers. In short, the "bride" did not turn out to be as pretty as they would have had us believe, while members of the franc zone and beneficiaries of the Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) note that they no longer have their own organization for settling their affairs and expressing themselves collectively. Moreover, the only plenary session that took place -- behind close doors, although details were naturally quickly made public -- was quite pitiful, with Mobutu trying in vain to get both sides to express themselves.

Only President Abdallah brought up the problems of Mayotte and President Bongo replied sharply -- after Mitterrand virtuously took shelter behind the French Constitution -- that he remained the president of an OAU commission in charge of resolving the question, but whose existence everyone had forgotten. Under such conditions, how could one settle the conflict between Bamako and Ouagadougou preventing the reinsertion of Mali into the franc zone through the UMOA [West African Monetary Union]? And yet, this is the very type of problem that should be of interest to the French-African conference, as Jean-Pierre Cot was well aware. But after the recent visit to the Elysee Palace by President Moussa Traore, it would appear that only the International Court in The Hague is empowered to rule. In other words, realignment of the Malian franc is put off indefinitely and the deficit in the operating account which Bamako has in the Bank of France will easily go beyond the 2-billion mark in heavy francs.

And yet, except for Upper Volta, most West African delegations are enchanted, which just goes to show that the grouchers are not always right when they demand something more concrete and a little more clarity. Actually, Moussa Traore is fully satisfied with the status quo (the social effect of a change in parity would be severe) and as for his regional partners, they are delighted that France -- and not the UMOA -- should continue to carry the load.

Nevertheless, Francois Mitterrand and his advisers were struck by the inconsistency of the work done and privately say so. The president of France is, as he constantly states, very sensitive to the singular nature of the bonds linking France to Africa. The tight political world of Paris clearly perceived this when he opposed the vast Third World ambitions of his minister-delegate for cooperation and development and when he refused, in July, to sign orders confirming the expansion of his prerogatives. Ratified only by Mauroy, they will expire when the latter leaves Matignon. And yet, Mitterrand, who never misses a chance to magnify what he calls the "hard core" or the "central core" of cooperation -- French-speaking Africa -- does not go so far as to share the dream of a former head of the Quai d'Orsay who hoped that during its annual meetings, "France would be a black among blacks, an African among Africans."

Mitterrand visibly believes that a safe distance is the best guarantee of a lasting partnership. He was both flattered and embarrassed by the excessive praises of Mobutu, to pass for the organizer of an ersatz pan-African conference, to note that among the villas in the OAU compound (he himself was put up at the Marble Palace), there was some relief at the idea of a refusal from Tripoli, one more stone in Claude Cheysson's garden.

In view of all the foregoing, there might be a number of surprises in 1983 at the 10th French-African summit conference. While wishing for a continuation of the informal nature of this type of conference, the French chief of state is privately pained by the profound disruption of the plenary sessions and would basically hope for restoration of an agenda, although scorning the "Poli. Sci. seminar" type didactic practices of Giscard d'Estaing and his ministers.

Mitterrand would try to limit the number of participants or perhaps have a "two-speed" conference: first of all the "central core," followed by all the others. In this connection, one must note that France and Zaire casually blame one another for the "expansion" that has turned out to be stifling.

"I invited all participants to the 8th summit," Mobutu says, "then all my neighbors. Since Zaire had eight, it was a large number and the Quai d'Orsay asked me to ask everyone except South Africa. They were afraid in Paris that some might feel left out." The Quai d'Orsay is now afraid that Qadhdhafi may be very annoyed over what is shaping up in Chad.

The balance sheet of the Kinshasa conference?

1 -- Mobutu is reassured. France will not go beyond its current aid, but it will not reduce it either.

2 -- Not only has Habre been enthroned, but he now has the support of Lagos (his talks with Audu, minister of foreign affairs, permitted this).

3 -- Mitterrand is increasingly convinced of the singular nature of French-African bonds and of the need to preserve their privileged status.

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CSO: 3419/331

BELGIAN AID PROGRAM: VISIT OF CABINET MINISTER

Brussels LE SOIR in French 24-26 Nov 82

[24 Nov 82 p 3]

[Text] The secretary of state for cooperation, Mrs Jacqueline Mayence-Goosens, had expressed a wish to see the "back country" of Zaire. A marathon program had been prepared for her, which was to take her (in 3 days) from the capital to see things "on the ground," that is, in Kolwezi, Lubumbashi, Kalemie, Bukavu, Kindu, and Kikwit. In short, a staggering program which would have knocked out even "the woman of iron."

Unfortunately, (others thought it was fortunate) the C-130 aircraft belonging to the Belgian military cooperation mission which was to make this trip wore out earlier than expected. Already at the Ndjili airport a tire on the landing gear was giving trouble, and the large aircraft took off 2 hours late, which did not make our ambassador, Jean-Paul van Bellinghen, particularly happy. At Kolwezi, 3 hours later, the aircraft really broke down. The brakes were smoking when we landed! After the visit to the GECAMINES company [General Quarries and Mines Company], they tried to take off, but it was too risky with the Hercules C-130, which was carrying 20 tons of cargo. Furthermore, there was a cabinet minister on board. A helicopter was offered to Mrs Mayence, but she preferred the small GECAMINES jet, which took her and her immediate party to Lubumbashi, while the other people accompanying her went to the copper capital by automobile, over a frequently bumpy, 300 kilometer-long road.

All of that goes to explain why our secretary of state was a little disappointed at only visiting Kinshasa and Lubumbashi, required stops for Belgian cabinet ministers visiting Zaire.

However, "Aunt Jacqueline," as she called herself not without humor at a press conference on her return to Belgium, was still able to see some typical aspects of the rural areas near the cities, traveling with Doctors Ruppel and Lamboray. She traveled 25 kilometers from the center of the capital to a section of Kikimi Commune, on the very edge of the metropolitan area. This is a dormitory suburb of 80,000 people who for the most part live in poor and often unfinished homes which they build over a period of time, brick by brick, when they have a few Zaires saved up (and this is rather infrequently).

When we arrived there, the children, surprised to see the automobiles, raced down the streets, jumped over the ruts, springing out from everywhere, leaping like goats, showing their white teeth in big smiles, and shouting happily: "Mundele, mundele" ("White people, white people"). They don't see them very often!

When we stopped, they surrounded us. Adults joined them, and a woman, with a great deal of dignity, said spontaneously: "We hope that you will bring us better living conditions. We have no safe drinking water, no electricity, no convenient access to the highway, no drains."

An old man took her place. He spoke volubly, raising his voice: "What have you come here to do," he asked. "All of these houses under construction and these streets—we're the ones who have built them. If you want to do something, give us the materials and we will do it ourselves, because this is our home."

Too often, assistance programs are not sufficiently concerned with involving the indigenous people in the various programs. It seems that Mrs Mayence is fortunately committed to go in the opposite direction. She frequently said during her visit to Zaire that you have to involve the people, educate them, and inform them.

At the archdiocesan hospital center at Kikimi (financed by the Misereor organization and constructed in part by the residents there outside of working hours) three nuns from an Italian religious order explained the life of the people living there. The workers leave their straw huts at 4:00 am to go to work, often on foot, traveling as much as 15 kilometers or more. They come home after darkness has fallen. They almost never see their children, who are asleep by that time. They make 300 Zaires per month for a family of six children, or 2,400 Belgian Francs, at the official rate of exchange.

Already, with the aid of a missionary, Father Georges, the area (or, rather, the large village) has been organized into cells. This is a beginning. Soon, sectoral committees of eight people will be set up to help the people.

The hospital center only has about 15 beds. It performs a great service, particularly to the very large infant population (the birth rate is 50 per thousand annually), but mortality is very high. The most common illnesses are diarrhea, amoebic dysentery, typhoid fever, and malaria. The area has 30,000 children and adolescents. From 6,000 to 7,000 of them attend the four elementary schools. The others go elsewhere. Many of them (at least half) stay at home. They help out there, bringing water from two nearby streams, which is, moreover, polluted and the cause of the principal illnesses.

A particular Belgian aid project (and we are speaking of assistance at the basic level) involves the construction of nine dispensaries which will provide medical care to the people less than two kilometers from their homes, which will save them the need to go to the Mama Yemo "factory hospital" in the center of Kinshasa.

The project agreement, which was signed by Mrs Mayence, provides 21 million Belgian Francs, to be spent over 4 years, for the construction of the essential health structure necessary for the survival of the people. They also told us that an expenditure of \$3 to \$4 per head would be enough to almost completely suppress serious illness among children.

It is on the ground that you realize the effectiveness of small projects. Just the installation of pipes distributing safe drinking water would save hundreds of lives.

[25 Nov 82 p 3]

[Text] The Allouette-3 helicopter belonging to GECAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company] rises, with its nose down, into a threatening sky, where a storm is already rumbling. The sky is heavily overcast, and there are brilliant shafts of lightning. Fortunately, we set our course in another direction, leaving Kolwezi for Lubumbashi.

During our brief stop at Kolwezi, this garden city, once so joyful and animated, looks very sad now. The lovely villas under the bougainvillea bushes now house no more than 600 expatriates, although the city and its vicinity have more than 300,000 inhabitants. The whites, and no doubt many of the blacks also, recall the rebel attack at Easter in 1978. It is now known that the attack caused more than 1,500 dead among the indigenous people, not to mention 92 Europeans. And for those who lived at the time in this nightmare city inhabited by corpses, Kilwezi will never again be what it was. Moreover, the expatriates no longer settle down here. They just camp here with their bags packed.

We thought of all of this as the Allouette helicopter flew over the countryside--more precisely, a forest which stretched out of sight. The trees looked like sprigs of parsley. It was only after we passed Likasi and flew over the GECAMINES installation and its smoking chimneys that we flew over the villages and many red termite hills.

Then the ground became progressively gray in color. This is alluvial land favorable for agriculture. Over hundreds of hectares tractors make infinite and regular lines. We flew low and slow over the huge ground of the "Center for the Implementation of Social and Economic Programs," better known under the title CEPSE, of which the Fund for Indigenous Welfare was the predecessor.

With the support of GECAMINES the CEPSE has undertaken a three-year project involving the production of 35,000 tons of corn which will provide about 50 percent of the requirements of the company workers. The objective was initially more ambitious, for the purpose at first was to end completely the imports of corn from Zambia and Zimbabwe by 1986.

In the Shaba region the GECAMINES company has always been something of a state within a state, as was its predecessor, the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga [Union Mining Company of the Upper Katanga Region]. It remains one of the largest producers of copper in the world, but it is encountering some

difficulties today. Its technical director, Jorion, did not hide these difficulties in conversation with us. Some of them are difficulties resulting from accidents: the second Shaba war, the rebel raid on Kolwezi. Some difficulties are due to the situation: a ton of copper is now at its lowest level (70,000 Belgian francs). Some difficulties are technical: deterioration of the equipment, the paralysis of the Lobito railway because of the civil war in Angola.

The Vegetable Kingdom of Shaba

GECAMINES hoped to produce 570,000 tons of copper per year. Developments have led to halting its expansion. Production, which was at a level of 468,000 tons in 1981, fell to 450,000 tons in 1982 and will only be at a level of 440,000 tons in 1983. Cobalt, whose price is also dropping quickly, was produced at a level of 14,500 tons in 1980 and only 9,000 tons this year. Now let us not forget that GECAMINES accounts for more than 60 percent of Zaire's income in foreign exchange. Let us also add that 300,000 tons of copper ore are refined in Belgium. And out of the 1,000 officials of the company, there are 700 Belgians.

The number of workers employed by the company totals 35,000. The GECAMINES hospitals are available to a population of 550,000 people, and its schools accommodate 60,000 students. These figures illustrate the influence of copper and its by-products on the population of the Shaba region: 1.4 million people.

At present the mining reserves of GECAMINES are enough for about 50 years. For technical director Jorion, half a century isn't much. He says: "Remember the Borinage area in 1930 and see what a sad spectacle it is today. That changed quickly." The technical director stated--and that seems paradoxical--that the true role of the Shaba region "is less mineral than it is vegetable." Hence the interest that he shows in the program to improve the land and its agricultural riches. For all of the Shaba region 175,000 tons of corn are needed each year. Local production is about 35,000 tons. The 140,000 tons brought in involve an expenditure of 1.5 billion Belgian francs. Hence the need for assistance, not only to maintain the present production of corn but also to increase it.

Help from the CEPSE has been requested, and at the same time it is proposed to provide training to the farmers. However, on this latter point an engineer, Mboladinga, emphasizes the difficulty of having corn grown in certain parts of the Shaba region by farmers who believe that truck garden produce is more profitable. Whatever the situation, the Belgian aid mission has decided to provide 100 million Belgian francs to CEPSE, out of 420 million Belgian francs earmarked for agricultural development in Zaire in 1983. This is a stage on the road to food self-sufficiency, because according to certain experts the Shaba region by itself would be capable of feeding all of Zaire.

Skilled workers employed at the mining centers of Shaba are often trained at Salama Technical Institute, operated by the Salesian Brothers of Don Bosco,

at Lubumbashi. This is a model school. Some 300 students at the school learn mechanics, the operation of machine tools, and become electricians and even printers. About a dozen Belgian aid advisers work there. The Belgian assistance program also earmarks about 1.5 million Belgian francs and contributes 75 percent of the 3 million Belgian francs granted by a non-governmental organization. In return all of the equipment goods must be purchased in Belgium.

As she left the technical institute, our secretary of state for cooperation told all of the students gathered in the courtyard: "I wish that Belgium could see how you look. Then Belgium would understand better what assistance is."

[26 Nov 82 p 3]

[Text] In Zaire, as everywhere in Africa, people travel a great deal. As the roads are often impassable, the best means of transportation are the canoe and the airplane! Airplanes are generally packed, but not always, as we were to see when we returned to Kinshasa from Lubumbashi.

It was Saturday evening at Luano airport. The Boeing 707 was waiting on the apron. This was a flight chartered by students going to the University of Kinshasa. Among the students were women and older people, as well as gate-crashers. Suddenly, it was time to board the aircraft. It turned out to be an assault worthy of the taking of the Bastille! The steward in charge of the passenger cabin just had time to lift up the loading stairs in order to prevent the crowd from coming on board. The police had to intervene to let Mrs Mayence's small group sneak on board. Then three times, despite the protests of the crew, each time the boarding stairs were lowered, there was a frantic fistfight, which was dangerous for the aircraft. Finally, the Boeing took off with about 100 seats empty whereas, had there been a little organization, almost all the travelers could have been accommodated. A simple story but indicative of the public's lack of discipline and of the lack of foresight on the part of the airline. It would have been easy to number the seats and to control access to the apron next to the aircraft.

After the clearer air of the Shaba region, it was in the suffocating heat of Kinshasa that Mrs Mayence caught up with us on Sunday on board the GECAMINES jet. And the marathon continued. There is no Sunday in Zaire. Everyone goes about the errands which he could not complete during the week. The city is packed near the small markets. Only the gasoline filling stations are closed. Often, long lines of automobiles wait for fuel for several days. When it receives its supply of fuel a filling station generally receives 2,000 liters. Just enough to take care of about 50 customers. Then they stop and wait for the following day!

Mrs Mayence did not take it easy on Sunday, wanting to see on the ground whether the decisions reached by the mixed higher committee were in accordance with the real, basic needs of Zaire. Her policy is based on three main points: health, agriculture, infrastructure. To that end two basic elements are needed: teams of experts in several fields and the association of hospitals in Belgium with those in Zaire.

The teams of experts in several fields were organized for the first time in 1964 to substitute for a government administration which had simply disappeared following the rebellion. A second experiment of this kind took place later on but was abandoned, although the reason why is not known. The second experiment involved four teams of agronomists, doctors, administrators, and engineers who partially took over the economic development of a given locality. Such an arrangement smells a little like colonial administration. However, we were assured, it was Zaire which requested it. In the current case these teams will operate directly under the provincial governor. However, how will the middle level Zairian government officials react? It looks as if they will hardly appreciate this intrusion. That will be seen on the ground. Moreover, months will pass by before these teams become operational. They will go through training in Belgium, where their Zairian colleagues will also come. All of them will be graded on their suitability.

Regarding the association of hospitals in Belgium with those in Zaire, this formula is not new either, but it is coming back in style. It is presently envisaged by the Belgian aid mission as applying only to hospitals, as the private sector has no such "pairing" arrangements in other areas.

At the University of Kinshasa the rector, the secretary general, and the deans of the various faculties have all raised infinitely good reasons why a large and varied number of "pairs" should be arranged. Many laboratories are dilapidated, and libraries have not been receiving additional books for 6 or 7 years, which slows down, if it does not paralyze, ongoing research. The university is also asking for permanent professors, particularly in the polytechnical area. The "visiting professors" give intensive courses for 2 or 3 weeks and all come at more or less the same time, causing overwork for the students, who are subject to a forced pace which is not very helpful to their studies.

In reply to all of these justified requests Mrs Mayence could only say and repeat that Belgian aid was limited and could not sponsor "pairing" in all fields and that it was necessary to make choices.

Mrs Mayence also met with committees of private Belgian schools. At Lubumbashi there was good understanding between Flemish and Walloon educators, who were working in close cooperation. Unfortunately, it was not the same in Kinshasa, where "activists," as Mrs Mayence called them, are playing a deplorable role. The UNAWAL, a Walloon association with advanced views, in its bulletin QUE NOVELE violently attacked the Belgian aid program. The visit by Mrs Mayence apparently calmed things down. She made some concessions regarding some rather severe measures which she had approved previously. For its part the UNAWAL, through one of its leaders, expressed full support for the secretary of state.

Would you like to hear of a more consoling spectacle before we left? It was the Mass of thanksgiving [Te Deum] in honor of the Belgian royal family sung by Monsignor de Schaetzen in the old cathedral of Sainte-Anne, with an excellent choir also singing. The whole Belgian community was represented

and particularly the Belgian military. The Zairian government had delegated Minister of the Interior Munongo to attend. The organ was played by Brother Alberic, who came to Kinshasa at the age of 72 and who for the last 4 years has worked with the blind at the Institut Mama Yemo, an exemplary symbol of Belgian assistance given without any ulterior motives, coming generously from the heart of an old man.

5170

CSO: 3419/328

CHURCH OFFICIALS REPORT LED TO MILINGO'S 'BANISHMENT'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Dec 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Enock Ngosa]

[Text] **A CONFIDENTIAL report written by two senior officials of the Roman Catholic Church to the Pope's representative in Zambia led to the "banishment" of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo to Rome.**

The report by former vicar general, Father Francis Taylor and former pastoral coordinator, Father Andrew Edele portrayed Archbishop Milingo as a "witch with an Africanist stance".

They accused Archbishop Milingo of preferring to heal women in privacy.

"Sometimes, he heals women privately. There must be something he does. No wonder he loves women so much that any disease for a woman is possession. He has gone too far. His fake charismatic qualities will soon bring scandals to the church," they reported.

The two officials begged the

Pope's representative in Zambia, Archbishop George Zur "to do something about him".

The lengthy report written late last year and released to this paper yesterday covers Archbishop Milingo's work concerning doctrine, pastoral work, faith healing, ministry of deliverance and administration.

It talks of overt and covert clashes between the Zambian prelate and the white priests, accusing him of having "usurped and undermined" the office of the vicar general which under canon law, was a powerful authority.

But two churchmen defend their action by saying the report was written in good faith and was a reflection of actual feelings and opinions of most religious priests and sisters working for the archdiocese of Lusaka then under Archbishop Milingo.

"The general and strong feeling of religious priests and sisters is that due to Archbishop Milingo's Africanist stance, his own idea of acculturation, adaptation and his exaggerated gift of charisma and the archdiocese entrusted into his ordinary is unfortunately departing from the authentic Roman Catholic doctrine," reads the report.

"The religious missionaries

who have sound knowledge and competence of interpreting the teachings of the Catholic Church are being frustrated by being denied active participation in presenting Christian doctrine in a manner adapted to the needs of times and approved by holy congregation of faith."

Archbishop Milingo was interpreting the Christian doctrine "in the manner full of Africanist stance—sectarianism and animism. This is not building up the world and fulfilling its purpose in the manner required by church law".

They note in the report that the office of vicar general was existing "merely by name and not in reality. It has no powers. Powers are in the hands of the African clergy close to Archbishop Milingo. It is receiving interference from unqualified and inexperienced local clergy".

"The office of the vicar general is no longer the most important office in the archdiocese as per canon law. It cannot determine through suitable and competent authority manning it the type of activity which the common law grants the vicar general.

"Instead of this office being responsible for the constitution of the archdiocesan senate, the archbishop colludes with incompetent black clergy who

seem to be his consultants to compose the council. Of all the black clergy, only two can manage to understand canon law, the rest are blind.

"Hence the blindness and incompetence is disseminated to the archbishop to lead him astray. In view of the afore-said, the enforcement of Christian doctrine is not there. Everything is done in the African stance and animism, not in the manner of authentic doctrine."

On pastoral work, the report says the church depended on the feeder parishes to do this work.

"But unfortunately, the archdiocesan office concerned with pastoral activity does not enjoy and possess necessary freedom in assigning offices and benefices to rightful and experienced personnel.

"The archbishop wishes to please incompetent diocesan clergy by making them responsible for parish priests. As a result, parishes face no development spiritually and general welfare of running the real parish"

Suppressed

Parish priests assigned to parishes abused their offices and ended up with scandals. This resulted in deterioration of pastoral work, the two men said in the report.

They charged that immense knowledge and experience of religious priests who were the majority were put to "rust" while the rights and privileges enjoyed by the office in charge of pastoral work were limited and suppressed.

"The archbishop himself does not do pastoral work. If he is in office, all he does is conduct healing. The ecclesiastical office has no peace. The place is noisy with African women possessed by evil spirits who scream.

"The office is not conducive for constructive work. The departments at his offices have no time to consult him. Even at his residence, you may not find him free. There are

people possessed by evil spirits.

"At the table, he eats with them and he has no time to give us greater hearing. As a result, white clergy and sisters are uneasy — very uncomfortable to work with him. He must be possessed also.

"He does not accept proposals of pastoral activities from religious priests. Our spiritual projects are being frustrated.

"But he accepts from African priests. He is racialistic. The majority of whites do not want him to administer the archdiocese. If he continues, the archdiocese will never be fruitful, something must be done. He has to be removed completely."

The two men understood to have since resigned said investigations carried out from Archbishop Milingo's home village in Eastern Province proved "that the so called faith healing may not be true.

He has and uses African powers to heal, believing to have been inherited. He hides this power in claiming that he is charismatic."

"His faith healing has brought the pressing concern for the spiritual welfare of the archdiocese to a halt. He has even forgotten about his duties and functions under his ecclesiastical office, whatever he does is fake.

"Whatever we teach and preach for the deepening of faith is nullified by his activities of ministry deliverance. Our efforts are being frustrated at the expense of healing. We do not believe in his healing.

"He does not follow the official Roman ritual like other bishops do. He uses his own words, uttering something

nobody understands."

During faith healing sessions, Archbishop Milingo "does not look normal. He looks abnormal. He must be possessed also. Unfortunately, we cannot understand some of the things he does."

During liturgical celebrations, Archbishop Milingo "spoils the good spirit of

prayer. He invites people to fall, roll and scream all over. He claims he is charismatic. He is a cheat."

They recommended that "for the sake of our mother church and in the interest of all Christians in the archdiocese of Lusaka, he should be removed from office with immediate effect."

MILINGO MAY BE GIVEN CHURCH DIPLOMATIC POST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Dec 82 pp 1, 5

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text]

LONDON, Tuesday.

ARCHBISHOP Emmanuel Milingo, the Roman Catholic prelate of Zambia who was summoned by the Pope to the Vatican last April to face charges of witchcraft, and who has since been held in Rome, may soon be given a church diplomatic post.

There is considerable speculation in informed quarters here that an appointment as papal pro-nuncio, or ambassador, to a Third World country, probably not an African state, would resolve the church's dilemma over what to do with the errant archbishop.

It is understood that when he met a senior Zambian diplomat recently, he reaffirmed that he had no wish to leave the church, to which he remained a devoted son.

But it is unlikely that the Vatican would now send him back to his pastoral duties in Lusaka, it was his interpretation of those duties, his faith healing, and exorcism, his espousal of the charismatic renewal movement, which brought him an immense following in Africa and beyond — and which brought him into conflict with church conservatives in Zambia.

After an inquiry ordered by the Pope and carried out by Cardinal Maurice Utunga of Nairobi, the archbishop was summoned to Rome for a series of investigations into his mental and spiritual health.

He evidently told the Zambian diplomat with whom he spent a full day that he had found the six or seven prolonged examinations exhausting and frustrating: the tests which are not yet over, are conducted by officials of the Congregation for the Evangelisation of People, the Vatican agency responsible for missionary work.

But he is being treated well and lives in comfort in a Rome monastery. The ordeal does not seem to have affected his health. His enforced sojourn in Rome has in fact added a few inches to his girth, as the Zambian diplomat found.

But he remains saddened and perplexed. His repeated requests for an audience with Pope John Paul II have been rejected.

It is thought unlikely that the Pope will only agree to see him after the psychiatric and religious tests have been completed and a report submitted to him.

The Holy Father will then decide what is to be done with the prelate who was personally consecrated bishop by the late Pope Paul VI during

the first ever papal visit to Africa in 1969.

The church no more wants to lose Archbishop Milingo

than he wants to lose the church. The 52-year-old archbishop's departure would undermine the confidence of the liberal elements within the church in Africa who look for a more African interpretation of its message.

There are also fears that Milingo would become a cult figure and attract his own following in a continent all too prone to splinter churches.

There are, as he himself says, 2,030 separatist Christian churches in Southern Africa alone. The Vatican above all fears a return to animism in Africa under the guise of populist Christianity.

The archbishop, who has strenuously denied charges of witchcraft, is evidently prepared to allow his long inquisition to take its course and

has urged his more vociferous supporters in Zambia and elsewhere to exercise the same patience and forbearance, in the belief that his ordeal will soon end.

But it remains to be seen whether he would accept a senior diplomatic role to represent a church which in his own words denied him the right to interpret the gospel "according to the mentality and culture of the (African) people. I love the church as an African

and I express my love for her through what I am and what I have as an African."

The archbishop wants the church to reappraise its role in Africa, and this challenge to the Vatican's authority has led inexorably to his removal as head of the Zambian hierarchy.

CSO: 3400/516

KAUNDA CALLS FOR END TO WASTE, CORRUPTION IN ZIMCO COMPANIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] **PRESIDENT Kaunda has called for the elimination of wastage, corruption and laziness in the Zimco group of companies.**

Zimco was crucial to Zambia's economic development programmes and as such it was imperative that such vices should be eliminated and he appealed to workers to step up their productivity and proficiency.

He said this yesterday when he officially opened the 17th Party National Council at Mulungushi Hall.

Dr Kaunda said parastatal organisations had an important role to play in the economy of the country and hence the need for proficiency in their operations.

"The parastatals are strategic to the economy of Zambia. They are strategic to the socialisation of the economy. The parastatal system ensures the protection of the interests of the people," Dr Kaunda said.

He told the National Council which was attended by Party Secretary-General Mulemba and Prime Minister Mundia that during difficult times the presence of the parastatal sector had ensured that the "wheels of commerce and industry will at least keep turning".

Inefficiency in the parastatal sector would gravely undermine Zambia's economic growth and its resilience.

But he added that Zimco companies had lived up to the

challenge despite shortcomings in certain areas. Institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had expressed their satisfaction in the manner in which they were operating.

Spelling out guidelines for improved performance in Zimco, the President said there should be:

- Quicker decision-making;
- Yet more streamlining;
- Intensified development of manpower;
- Elimination of wastage and corruption and laziness;
- Participation in decision-making by workers;
- Motivation of workers;
- Greater efficiency; and
- More optimal utilisation of valuable foreign exchange resources.

President Kaunda said that work in all areas was already in hand and was pleased to note that the corporation had expanded its activities into agriculture and had several viable farms on the Copperbelt.

He said a new company, Nchanga Farms had been established and would inject K20 million in the agricultural sector.

President Kaunda said both in the hotels and transport industries Zimco was trying to forge ahead despite the odds.

He said the Party and Government would keep under

constant review prices in the country.

With the appointment of the Prices and Incomes Commission, President Kaunda said, it had been decided that the existing price control mechanism should be allowed and charge on economic prices.

"The commission will keep all prices under constant review and make recommendations to the minister regarding any exorbitant prices," President Kaunda said.

FRG TO PROVIDE FUNDS TO PURCHASE FIVE MORE LOCOMOTIVES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 82 p 7

[Excerpt] THE FEDERAL Republic of Germany has given Zambia a further K7.4 million to buy another five more locomotives in addition to the nine ordered by the jointly owned Tanzania-Zambia Railways (TAZARA).

A West German embassy spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that following a K5.5 million loan to Zambia and a grant to Tanzania of the same amount for the purchase of 14 locomotives last year, it was later found out that the funds were not enough.

The funds fall far too short of purchasing the 14 locomotives as earlier earmarked because of late tendering while prices for them shot up.

Because of high prices and high interest rates in the United States, the K11 million meant for the 14 locomotives could only purchase nine of the machines.

Speaking in an interview, the spokesman said that the shortfall in the number of locomotives to be purchased from the K11 million made available, prompted the Zambian Government to enter into negotiations with the West German

government for further funds for the machines.

The spokesman said the two governments exchanged notes of the agreement last September for the rescheduling of funds not used on other projects to the purchase of the locomotives.

'The money given to Zambia is a soft loan with two per cent interest payable over 30 years and 10 years grace period,' the spokesman said.

The locomotives will be accompanied by spare parts and the agreement calls for the training of personnel to maintain them.

It is hoped that the arrival of the locomotives will go a long way in curbing some of the problems facing the 1,860 kilometre railway lines constructed with a K300 million Chinese loan.

DANISH GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE INTEREST-FREE LOAN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] THE Danish government is to give Zambia an interest free loan of about K8 million next year.

Danish charge de affaires in Zambia, Mr Finn Christoffersen, said yesterday that Danish government will give Zambia the loan as soon as the agreement has been finalised by the two governments.

Mr Christoffersen said that the Danish government will sign a loan agreement with the National Commission for Development Planning after receiving its proposals from various ministries.

He said the loan will be payable over 25 years after a grace period of 10 years.

In September this year, the Danish government gave Zambia K15 million interest free loan.

The money was given to Chilanga Cement Company for the construction of its spare parts building, Dairy Produce Board, Cold

Storage Board of Zambia (CSBZ) and the Ministry of Health to purchase their operational equipment.

The Danish government will also offer 20 scholarships to Zambia next year.

Mr Christoffersen said under the scholarships programme, the Danish government will meet all educational expenses including air fares for the students taking studies in Denmark.

At the moment, he said, there were 25 Zambians in Denmark undergoing training in different fields.

Meanwhile, Mr Christoffersen said that three Zambians leave for Denmark next January to study refrigeration engineering and radiography.

He said that the CSBZ is sending two members of its staff to study refrigeration engineering and the other one was from the University Teaching Hospital (UTH). — Zana.

CSO: 3400/516

REAL INCOME PER CAPITA FALLS OVER PAST FEW YEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] WHILE Zambia's population has risen yearly at an annual rate of 3.1 per cent, the real income per capita has fallen over the past few years.

The reason for the poor performance of the economy is attributed to a sharp fall in

Zambia's terms of trade with the rest of the world.

This observation is contained in a technical paper on demographic trends and unemployment with particular reference to the introduction of an all embracing social security scheme in Zambia prepared by the National commission for Development Planning which has just been published.

The real Gross Domestic Product in 1981 was only 90 per cent of its peak level in 1976, the paper notes.

"The poor economy had been caused by the sudden slump in copper prices in 1975 and the steady annual increase in prices of imports.

"The terms of trade index which was 100 in 1970 stood at 300 in 1981. This means that the purchasing power of

our imports in 1981, which was still dominated by copper, was reduced to less than one third of its level in 1970," the paper explains.

The deterioration, in terms of trade resulted in restrictions on imports which were first imposed in 1975. Despite these restrictions Zambia accumulated heavy payments in arrears of K410 million by end of 1981. Increases in the foreign debt were also incurred.

The embargo on essential goods such as raw materials, plant and machinery which Zambia heavily depends on for survival crippled many industries and halted production, consumption and investment.

The effect on investment, which is the main source of employment, the paper says, has been chronic since 1976. — Zana/AFP.

NATION SEEKS LESS DEVALUATION THAN IMF PROPOSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Excerpt]

LONDON, Thursday.

THE International Monetary Fund is said to be insisting on a 40 per cent devaluation of the Zambian Kwacha.

But according to reports here Lusaka is holding out for a far lower figure before reluctantly following the example of Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and other African states in devaluing their currencies.

According to the **Financial Times**, President Kaunda had little choice but to come to terms with the IMF no matter how unpalatable its austerity programme in return for a K254 million one-year standby facility.

Zambia was faced with the most serious economic crisis since Independence, with foreign debts estimated at K844 million.

Debt servicing will take K454.7 million 47.6 per cent of export earnings.

In 1981, these totalled K922 million the formal debt commitments were reaching intolerable levels, the **Financial Times** said.

It pointed out that with poor world prices and falling production, Government revenue from copper and cobalt had shrunk from 58 per cent of income in 1974 to little or nothing over the past eight years.

Consequently, there were fears that Zambia might be unable to cope with its external debt servicing, although there had been no clear default, only delays.

Final debt figures were still being compiled, but mid-year estimates for the foreign debt of the Zambia Government itself were K1.65 billion, while those incurred by the State-owned industries and agencies were K585 million at the end of last year.

Debt servicing for these two categories was expected to be K297 million in 1982, or 32 per cent of export earnings, and K372 million in 1983. But the figure is much higher if IMF debts are added.

These were K158 million in 1982 and expected to be K180 million next year. This would make a total debt service of K455 million for this year (47.6 per cent of export earnings) and K507 million for 1983.

SHESHEKE MP URGES GOVERNMENT TO REHABILITATE SESHEKE DISTRICT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] SESHEKE Member of Parliament Mr Yusiku Mukelabai has urged the Party and its Government to rehabilitate Sesheke district after the 1978 racist South African raids which disturbed normal life in the area.

Up to now landmines have not been cleared in some places while some buildings destroyed in the bombings have not been repaired.

Mr Mukelabai was speaking in Livingstone at the weekend after his tour of Sesheke district.

"Surprisingly enough now that there are no more shootings or disturbances from South Africa, the Party and its Government seems reluctant to do anything to normalise life in Sesheke

"Buildings destroyed in 1978 still stand unrepaired. These include schools at Imusho and Ngwezi. Infact life in these two areas is not back to normal."

He suggested that during the next Western Province capital estimates three-quarters of the funds should be spent on reshaping Sesheke.

Modern politics should be on development and that when conferences were made to discuss development, these should not be mere talking shops "because action speaks louder than words".

On the reconstruction of Nakatindi road, Mr Mukelabai commended the Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale for releasing K200,000 for the project.

"This is a good gesture by the Government but I don't

want people to align this with political promises, more so that elections are near," said Mr Mukelabai.

He also appealed to the minister to look into repair work of civil servants' houses at Katimamulilo belonging to immigration and customs departments which were destroyed during the 1978 shootings.

The MP called on the Government to seriously consider the reopening of Sesheke airstrip to boost contacts with outlying districts.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

GWEMBE FREE OF LANDMINES--All roads in Gwembe district are now open following the completion of the landmine clearing exercise by the defence forces, governor Mr Nicholas Nchimunya has said. He said that even areas such as Kafwambila and Siampondo which were completely sealed off had now been cleared and famine relief supplies were flowing freely. Mr Nchimunya thanked the army for a job well done "because we are now able to reach all parts of the district". [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 82 p 2]

FUEL SHORTAGE SAID ENDED--The fuel shortage is over--and the public should not panic, said a top Government official in Lusaka yesterday. Permanent secretary for the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications Mr Esau Nebwe said a huge shipment of crude oil had arrived and was sufficient to meet the demand. He said Zambia had experienced a shortage of fuel especially diesel because there had not been enough crude oil in the Tazama pipeline. Mr Nebwe deplored long queues of motor vehicles for diesel in Lusaka and on the Copperbelt and said there was no need to queue. "There were queues because the pipeline did not have crude oil. Now there is enough fuel because we have received a new shipment of crude oil from our usual suppliers and there is no shortage." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 82 p 4]

DOMESTIC FLIGHT FARE INCREASE--Zambia Airways is expected to increase fares on domestic flights early next year, said commercial manager Mr John Nkonde in Lusaka yesterday. The move will come one year after previous increase of 40 per cent last January. Mr Nkonde made the announcement at a meeting at a Lusaka hotel chaired by Ministry of Tourism permanent secretary Mr Duncan Kaona which was called by the new Tour Operators Association to try and iron out problems likely to confront the tourist industry during the coming year. Replying to tour operators who were pressing for an increase of flights to game areas, he noted that with economic problems it was not feasible as the airline made no profits on local flights. The flights were subsidised and the airline which registered a loss of nearly K12 million last year was in "no mood" to undertake loss-making flights unless assured of adequate passengers. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Dec 82 p 2]

FUEL RATIONING STARTS--The Zambia National Energy Corporation has introduced fuel rationing to oil companies until stocks build up at the Ndola Oil Storage Company (Nosco). Nosco general manager Mr Nigel Carter said in Ndola yesterday fuel rationing to oil firms started on December 3 and the exercise

was only a temporary measure. The rationing is on three products: petrol, diesel and low sulphur gas oil which is used by the mines and Zambia Railways. Mr Carter said the exercise was to ensure Nosco had adequate stocks of fuel until new supplies were received from Dar es Salaam. "It is probable the rationing would continue until next when Nosco has built up its fuel stocks." All the oil companies which include Mobil, Caltex, BP and Total are receiving 30 per cent less fuel than their daily supplies. [Excerpt] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Dec 82 p 1]

DAR-ES-SALAAM-NDOLA OIL PUMPING--Tazama pipelines has resumed the pumping of crude oil from Dar es Salaam to Ndola after a temporary suspension of operations due to a shortage of foreign exchange. Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications, Mr Esau Nebwe confirmed in Lusaka yesterday that the suspension which threatened to cause a fuel shortage was lifted this week when operations resumed. The processed products from the Indeni oil refinery would be pumped into the Ndola Oil Storage Company NOSCO tomorrow. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Dec 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/516

DETAILS OF FUEL DISTRIBUTION RULES CLARIFIED

MB311306 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Last week the ministry of industry and energy development, Comrade Makhonye, issued a directive concerning a scheme to achieve a more equitable and orderly distribution of fuel in order to avoid chaos at retail outlets of their choice. Although the registration exercise has proceeded well, a few problems have arisen in the process. Some service station owners are refusing to register motorists, arguing that their registers are now full. Others are now insisting on serving only those members who are registered with them and refuse to serve motorists from outside the centers concerned.

To clarify some of these misunderstandings, the minister of industry and energy development has directed that:

1. No owner of a retail outlet shall deny a motorist from registering a vehicle [words indistinct].
2. Fuel will continue to be sold in the normal way until the registration exercise is completed, and therefore, no motorist should be denied service at a retail outlet [words indistinct]. Any out-of-town and tourist card should not be denied service at the outlet.
3. Retail outlets shall be open between 6 AM and 9 AM from Monday to Saturday and 4 PM to 6 PM from Monday to Friday. Retailers shall sell a determined maximum quantity of fuel, which they have been [words indistinct] and which will be adjusted from time to time as circumstances direct.
4. Vehicles belonging to companies or firms which receive fuel in bulk should not register at retail outlets, [words indistinct] fuel from their own (?pumps). As soon as the registration exercise has been completed, on a date to be agreed between government and representatives of fuel retailers, [words indistinct] of the distribution of motorists between service stations will be undertaken. Allocations of fuel to outlets will also be undertaken prior to the measures coming into effect. The public are asked to show cooperation and patience in this difficult situation.

CSO: 3400/523

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

TROOPS NEAR MOZAMBIKAN BORDER--The Zimbabwean minister of foreign affairs, Mr Witness Mangwende, says that virtually the whole of the Zimbabwean army is deployed in the border area with Mozambique in efforts to control the activities of the Mozambican national resistance. In an interview in Harare, he said Zimbabwe had a number of coordinated activities with Mozambique, and it was possible for the Zimbabwean army to cross the border in hot pursuit of the guerrillas. Residents in Mozambique says that units of the Zimbabwean 5th brigade, which was trained by North Koreans, are deployed along both the railway line and the pipeline, linking the Mozambican Port of Beira and the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare. Mr Mangwende said the question of Zimbabwean refugees in Botswana had not yet been clarified with the Botswana Government. Those who sought asylum in Botswana were not victims of political persecution, but were, in his words, criminals and robbers whom the Zimbabwean Government wanted returned very badly. On relations with South Africa, Mr Mangwende said Zimbabwe had trade relations, but not political relations, with South Africa. He alleged that South Africa was involved in a concerted effort to destabilize Zimbabwe. [Text] [MB301005 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 30 Dec 82]

CSO: 3400/523

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